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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER. FORECAST — PARIS: ...ng. Temp. 23-10 (73-50). Tomorrow, sunny ...t, dry. Yesterday's temp. 21-10 (70-50). ...NDON: Dry and cloudy. Temp. 21-10 (70-50). ...morrow, dry and sunny. Yesterday's temp. ...11 (70-52). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. ...mp. 24-16 (75-61). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. ...1 (85-70). Yesterday's temp. 29-20 (84-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	£1 20
Belgium	20 B Fr	Luxembourg	20 L Fr
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K
France	2.50 F.	Norway	2.5 Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.50 S Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£3
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military Eur.	$0.25
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,742 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1975 Established 1887

Payments Drain Reduced by U.S. In First Quarter

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—The nation's balance of ...yments, increasingly distorted the world oil situation, show... marked improvement in the ...st quarter of this year, the ...mmerce Department reported ...ednesday.

Both the "basic" balance and ...e "balance on current account" ...proved, with the favorable ...ing in the basic balance the ...gest on record. However, no ...asure of the balance of pay...ents any longer gives a full ...ture of the inflows and out...ws of dollars.

A major reason for the im...ovement in both measures of ...e balance of payments was a ...arp swing into surplus in the ...tion's trade balance, as previ...sly reported. This is due in ...rt to distortions of oil import ...gures as a result of uncertainty ...nnected with President Ford's ...ogram of oil import fees.

While the "basic" balance ...merly known as the "balance ...current account and long-term ...pital"—is the most comprehensive measure, it leaves out some important flows, including short-term investments in the United States by the oil-producing countries.

The basic balance showed a deficit of $475 million in the first quarter, sharply reduced from the record deficit of $6.57 billion in the fourth quarter of 1974. This was the biggest recorded swing in the balance.

Apart from the balance of trade, the largest changes were in long-term capital movement from the United States for direct corporate investment abroad and in foreign direct investment in the United States. These figures, too, were somewhat distorted by special transactions involving oil companies.

Counting all forms of long-term private capital flows, into and out of the country, there was a net outflow of $2.13 billion in the first quarter, down sharply from the outflow of $5.54 billion in the final quarter of 1974.

The trade balance swung from a deficit of $1.45 billion in the fourth quarter to a surplus of $1.84 billion in the first quarter.

The balance on current accounts, which covers all transactions except flows of capital, was in surplus by $2.19 billion in the first quarter, following a small deficit of $169 million in the last quarter of 1974. The main reason for the change was the improvement in the trade balance.

As an indication that the improved balance of payments in the first quarter did not fully reflect the nation's international position, the exchange rate of the dollar against European currencies was weakening during most of that time.

[In another report, the Commerce Department said the total personal income of Americans jumped in May by the biggest amount in eight months. The increase amounted to $9.3 billion, or a seven-tenths of 1 per cent jump to an annual rate of $1,211.9 billion, after seasonal adjustment. The increase was attributed largely to a stronger private sector of the economy, the Associated Press reported.]



Associated Press.

AGAIN A SWITCH—Military police in Lisbon yesterday controlling crowds outside the newspaper Republica after the army turned the paper over to Communist-led printers. Later the printers were removed from the building and the confusion continued.

Day of Confusion

Lisbon Military Ousts Printers From Paper

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, June 18 (NYT).—The Socialist party was locked in an increasingly bitter struggle today against hostile military forces to recover control of the newspaper Republica as the Portuguese revolution reached a point of crisis that could send it even further left.

Socialist control was completely lost for most of the day as Communist-influenced workers, battling against the paper's management for the last month, occupied the plant while Socialists shouted imprecations at them and at the soldiers who had allowed them to enter early this morning.

But at the end of a day of high tension, the military finally bowed to Socialist pressure and evacuated the building. The result was a return to the stalemate that has prevailed for weeks and has led to threats of a Socialist resignation from the government.

Moderates' 3 Fronts

The Republica building was one of three fronts on which those forces that have attempted to keep the revolution on a moderate and liberal course for 14 months were fighting against the Communist party, extreme-left revolutionary groups and a strong radical element within the armed forces.

In another part of Lisbon, the Roman Catholic Church and its followers went into the street with warnings of "counter-revolution" as they too fought against a take-over—that of a radio station which has fallen to leftist anti-clerical workers.

'A Free Portugal'

With backing from the Lisbon diocese, a call was put out through leaflets for the faithful to demonstrate for "a free Portugal" and for a radio station "in the service of the church and the people."

The leftists, including members of the printers' union active at Republica, called a counterdemonstration and, hemming in the Catholics from two sides, attacked them with sticks and stones. The Catholics retreated into diocesan headquarters while soldiers fired into the air to disperse the attackers.

At a palace in the middle of Lisbon, the newly elected Constituent Assembly was under Communist and extreme-leftist attack as counter-revolutionary members of its overwhelmingly moderate majority were predicting its dissolution and the establishment of a military dictatorship.

Mario Soares, the Socialist party leader, conferred with Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who has taken the printers' side and has often been accused by the Socialists of being sympathetic to the Communists. Later Mr. Soares walked out of a Cabinet meeting and, after a session of party leaders, a statement was issued that declared:

'Uncontained Revolt'

"The Portuguese people are following with anguish and uncontained revolt the development of the Republica case, which, like the case of Radio Renascenca [the Catholic station] and so many others that occur every day, shows only too clearly the slow degradation of the climate of civic peace among the Portuguese."

The statement said Republica was a test of the ability to carry out the revolution in freedom



AP.

Raul Rego, publisher of Republica, outside his newspaper yesterday.

but there was no specific mention of resignation from the Cabinet. Apparently enough pressure was applied, however, for orders to be issued to troops, which have shown signs of indiscipline lately, to evacuate the workers.

Swirl of Contention

The country was caught up in a swirl of contention of a force rarely felt here since the revolution began on April 25 of last year. Lisbon was today a scene of contradiction and confusion. Under cloudless summer skies, people strolled unconcernedly or sipped coffee at outdoor cafés. Others browsed at a book fair set up in stalls along the broad Avenida da Liberdade while still others found the leisure to line up for movies. And all around them a bitter struggle went on in the form of tracts that littered sidewalks, demonstrations that choked streets and squares, and meetings behind closed doors of officers, politicians and workers—all wondering where the revolution was going or ought to go.

The Republica affair, one of the major elements in the crisis, reached a stalemate yesterday when the management and the printers were both kept out of the building by the armed forces.

During the night it was agreed that they would enter the building together at 11 this morning, although the issue of who ought to control editorial policy was still unresolved. While appearing equitable to both sides, the armed forces were tipping the balance in the workers' favor by promising to change the present press law to include all workers in the determination of a newspaper's policy.

Arrival at 9 a.m.

The balance was tipped even further this morning. The workers, intent on wresting control, arrived before 9 o'clock and Maj. Arlindo Dias Ferreira, the air force officer detailed to deal with the affair, broke the seals and let them in. Raul Rego, the 62 year-old publisher, and his news staff arrived at what they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

CIA Said to Have Planned Poisoning

1961 Plot to Kill Castro, Aides Told

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency organized an attempt in early 1961 to poison Premier Fidel Castro, his younger brother, Raul, and Che Guevara, according to a source who claims direct knowledge of the operation. The CIA believed that the three Cuban political figures would be capable of unifying Cuba after a counter-revolutionary invasion then being planned, the source said.

The triple assassination plot, the source said, was conceived in the latter half of 1960 under the Eisenhower administration and directed by Sam Giancana and John Roselli, two alleged organized crime figures recruited by the CIA as middlemen for the job.

Several reports have been published recently about three CIA-inspired attempts on Mr. Castro's life around the time of the April 15, 1961, invasion at Cuba's Bay of Pigs. But the source's account is the first that has included other revolutionary leaders as targets, suggesting that the CIA hoped to create a power vacuum in Cuba to foster confusion and disorientation following the invasion.

'More Complex'

A second source who has seen CIA documents relating to political assassinations, while declining to provide any corroborative details, said that at least one of the reported attempts concerning Cuba was "more complex than just Castro."

According to the source with direct knowledge, planning for the triple-murder plot began in the latter half of 1960, before the election of John Kennedy as president in November of that year, and the unsuccessful attempt was made late in March or early in April of the following year.

The source could not say, however, whether approval for the operation had been sought or "received" from high-level officials of the Eisenhower or Kennedy administrations outside the CIA.

The CIA project officer in the case, he said, was Sheffield Edwards, a former military man who, before retiring, served as head of the CIA's Office of Security.

Unavailable Now

Mr. Edwards appeared as a witness several weeks ago before a closed session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. Repeated efforts to reach him for comment now on his alleged role in the operation were unsuccessful.

Mr. Edwards, the source said, enlisted Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent and, until 1970, a top aide to Howard Hughes, the billionaire, to serve as the CIA's liaison with the criminal underworld figures selected to arrange the murders.

Mr. Maheu, who recently invoked the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination in declining to testify before the Senate committee about his CIA relationship, reportedly sought out Roselli, whom he knew, and through him gained the cooperation of Giancana, then allegedly a leading organized crime figure in the Chicago area who had financial interests in pre-revolutionary Cuba.

Russia Is No Longer Pushing Geneva Talks on Middle East

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has shelved its campaign to convene a new Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, according to Soviet sources.

The move appears to be an indefinite postponement. Its duration is likely to depend upon the success of U.S. initiatives in the region as well as the result of Washington's reassessment of its Middle East policy.

But the decision to hold off on a conference that Moscow has long insisted is the only way to secure lasting peace in the Middle East constitutes a tacit admission that the Kremlin has failed in its efforts this spring to bring together the necessary participants in a manner that would offer the talks some hope of success.

Kissinger Role

As one Soviet insider sees it, this means that the Russians are ready for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to resume the sort of step-by-step diplomacy that he had given up in March. Publicly, Moscow has criticized Mr. Kissinger's approach as merely putting off the reckoning of a proper peace settlement.

But some officials here have privately acknowledged that the United States must play a significant role in any settlement, since only the Americans have the leverage to move the Israelis, while the Russians have been beset by divisions among their Arab allies.

Following the meeting in Vienna last month between Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Moscow has played down the Geneva conference.

In their most recent speeches this month, Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko did not sound the usual call for a return to the Geneva forum.

Joint Communiqué

A communiqué published Sunday between the Soviet and Israeli Communist parties also conspicuously avoided such a call, although it followed the Kremlin's line on the Middle East in other respects.

Moscow appears to have decided to wait on Geneva in part because it wants to concentrate on more promising projects, such as a rapid summit-level windup of the European security conference, a new Soviet-U.S. arms control agreement that will pave the way for Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States later this year and a conference of European Communist parties. It also faces extensive preparations for its 25th Communist party congress in February.

It Threatens to Join Opposition

Red Role in Governing Italy Demanded by Socialist Party

ROME, June 18 (UPI).—The Socialists warned today that they may go over to the opposition unless the Communists are given a say in government policies.

The Socialists and some Christian Democrats demanded the resignation of Christian Democratic party secretary Amintore Fanfani, who led the party to defeat in nationwide regional elections last weekend. The Socialist party belongs to the Christian-Democrat-led government coalition.

Premier Aldo Moro, a Christian Democrat but less militantly anti-Communist than Mr. Fanfani, remained silent, waiting to see if he could salvage his shaky coalition.

In what official sources said was a coincidence, the government announced that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will pay an official visit to Italy on June 27-28. Politicians said that the Communists, still elated from their election gains, seemed certain to give him a hero's welcome.

Fabrizio Cicchitto, head of the Socialist party's Press and Propaganda Office, told newsmen that his party would demand a change in government policies following the leftist victory.

Join in Governing

"There are two possibilities: either both leftist parties join in the governing function with the Christian Democrats—on condition that there is a profound change in the latter's political attitude—or both, Socialists and Communists, move into the opposition for a democratic alternative to the Christian Democratic power system," Mr. Cicchitto said.

The largest Communist party in the West gained 2.5 million votes in the elections Sunday and Monday of regional and city councils. It polled 33.4 per cent of the vote, only 3 percentage points less than the Christian Democrats.

The Socialists and other leftist groups also gained, though less sharply. The Christian Democrats, who had turned their campaign into an anti-Communist and anti-Socialist crusade, lost 3 per cent.

Socialist party president Pietro Nenni also indicated that the Socialists will withdraw their support from the Moro government unless the Communists are consulted on national policies.

"How could the government not fall after an event such as this?" Mr. Nenni asked.

"How can it go on? With whom? How can we support it?" he asked.

Treading Cautiously

The Communists, treading cautiously in order to avert a rightist backlash, said that they were not seeking cabinet posts, but only a say in policy-making.

"It is not a matter of working out a different [government] formula, but of pursuing a different policy, even in the framework of the capitalist economy," Armando Cossutta, a party leader, said. He added that the new policy should give Italy "more buses, houses, schools, hospital beds . . . and above all an end to the corruption and patronage on which Christian Democratic power has rested."

Another ranking Communist, Giancarlo Pajetta, said that the Christian Democrats must oust Mr. Fanfani as party leader or face worse defeats.

"They must think it over. If they don't decide that he is finished, they are heading for total ruin," Mr. Pajetta said.

The left wing of Mr. Fanfani's party joined the demand for his resignation.

Need for Change

"I imagine that there is a need for changing the officeholder," Industry Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin said. "Whether this is done is another question."

The business world, which first reacted to the Communist gains with near-panic, appeared to be taking a more balanced view. The Milan stock market rallied 2.30 per cent today after losing a postwar record of 8 points yesterday.

Giovanni Agnelli, president of the Fiat auto firm and the industrialists' confederation, said at a businessmen's meeting in Milan, "The shock of the election results can prove salutary if political leaders learn to give up the bad habits of power and move in the direction of good government."

Brezhnev Asks Helsinki Talks Start July 22

LONDON, June 18 (Reuters).—Soviet party leader ...eonid Brezhnev has suggested that the 35-nation European security conference ...hould be concluded with a ...ummit starting July 23 in ...elsinki, informed sources ...aid today. Finland has proposed July 28 at the starting ...ate.

Mr. Brezhnev made his suggestion in a message to Prime ...inister Harold Wilson and ...o other Western heads of ...overnment, the sources said.

The suggestion was also ...elieved to be contained in a ...ersonal message from Mr. Brezhnev to President Ford.

U.S. Initiative Seen

Some Nuclear Nations Meet To Discuss A-Export Control

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, June 18.—Senior officials from a number of countries held a one-day secret meeting here yesterday to discuss what were described as common problems in the field of nuclear energy, the Foreign Office said.

It refused to say what countries took part or who the officials were. A spokesman said the participants agreed at the beginning of their talks to say nothing about them or even to disclose here in London they took place.

But other diplomatic sources said the countries represented included the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, Canada, West Germany and possibly others with capabilities in the field of nuclear technology.

They said the meeting was called to discuss ways of keeping nuclear equipment and fuel intended for peaceful purposes from being switched to the manufacture of atomic weapons by countries that do not now possess them.

British Statement

After first denying all knowledge that such a meeting was taking place at all, the Foreign Office finally admitted yesterday that there was such a session. It issued only a brief, uninformative statement. It said: "From time to time, interested governments exchange views about common problems in the field of nuclear energy. An informal working-level meeting is taking place in London today."

Japan and Italy were to be "technically" represented as countries that are on the threshold of exporting nuclear equipment. But other countries that are already exporting such technology—Sweden, for example—were not invited.

The meeting was said to have been initiated by the United States, which has become concerned about the potential spread of weapons-making capability through the export of nuclear power plants and fuel-enrichment facilities.

U.S. officials in Washington said the need for controls had been made more urgent by pending sales of such equipment by France and West Germany.

France is negotiating to sell nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, which could be converted to making plutonium for weapons, to Argentina, Pakistan and South Korea. West Germany has contracted to sell an entire nuclear fuel cycle, including fuel-enrichment and reprocessing facilities, to Brazil.

The West European diplomats disclosed that the U.S. delegation was led by George Vest, director of the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. He was accompanied by Charles Van Doren of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Convention Sought

The United States would like the nuclear-export countries to agree on an international convention establishing sales controls and safeguard standards, Washington sources said.

They said the London meeting included such questions as wheth-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Convicted Leader Called 'Indispensable'

Ruling Party Asks Mrs. Gandhi to Stay On

NEW DELHI, June 18 (AP).—India's ruling Congress party today proclaimed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi "indispensable for the nation" and asked her to remain as head of the government despite her being found guilty of corrupt electoral practices.

"India is Indira and Indira is India," party president Dev Boroosh declared as more than 500 Congress party members of Parliament raised their hands and shouted approval of a resolution endorsing Mrs. Gandhi's determination to stay in office.

"This meeting reiterates its fullest faith and confidence in her and firmly believes that her continued leadership as Prime Minister is indispensable for the nation," the motion said.

But the resolution did not deal with the controversial issue of whether Mrs. Gandhi should resign while the Supreme Court hears the appeal of her conviction.

Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty on Thursday by the High Court of Allahabad, her hometown, on two charges of misusing government officials to aid her campaign for the 1971 parliamentary elections.

If she loses the appeal, Mrs. Gandhi would have to give up her seat in the lower house of Parliament and resign as Prime Minister. She would not be able to hold public office for six years.

The Prime Minister's lawyers are expected to file the appeal to the Supreme Court soon, possibly on Friday or early next week.

The Supreme Court will rule on whether Mrs. Gandhi should step down during the appeal when her lawyers file the action.

Although the resolution supporting Mrs. Gandhi was passed unanimously by a voice vote, at least five dissident members of her party stayed away from the meeting to protest the description of the Prime Minister as "indispensable for the nation."

Mohan Dharia, one of the five dissidents, who was dropped from the central Cabinet recently, had called for the Prime Minister to resign during the appeal process, which is expected to take at least several months.

The party is facing its worst crisis since it came to power at the time of India's independence in 1947.

The party has been shaken in the last week not only by the guilty verdict against Mrs. Gandhi but by its poor showing in state elections in Gujarat, where a conservative alliance took office this morning.

The newly formed People's Front won 86 of the 181 seats in last week's elections for the Gujarat legislature and picked up the support of at least 17 more representatives for a majority.

The Congress party, which held 140 of the 168 seats in the previous Gujarat legislature, won only 75 this time. Mrs. Gandhi had campaigned actively for Congress party candidates and had asked voters to support them.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press.

BACKED—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi acknowledging well-wishers who came to her New Delhi residence yesterday to urge her to stay in office pending trial appeal.

Kissinger Role Seen Still Vital

U.S. Review of Mideast Is Positive

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—The Ford administration's reassessment of Middle East policy has virtually concluded with some answers known but many questions remaining on how best to prevent another Arab-Israeli war, promote progress toward peace and increase U.S. influence in the area.

The policy review, begun after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's abortive effort in March to work out an Egyptian-Israeli accord, demonstrated that Mr. Kissinger's own gloom was exaggerated. His failure did not plunge the Middle East into a new confrontation and did not lead, as he had predicted, to an immediate reconvening of the Geneva peace conference.

Instead, as the recent talks with Egyptian and Israeli leaders revealed, neither side seems eager for another confrontation and Mr. Kissinger is still seen by Cairo and Jerusalem as the most able mediator.

The willingness—in fact the desire—of both Egypt and Israel to seek through U.S. mediation another limited Sinai agreement has surprised some of Mr. Kissinger's aides. There are still many skeptics who doubt that the Egyptians and Israelis, who also professed a wish for an accord in March, will be able to put aside their fundamental differences and agree to a formula that eluded them three months ago.

Searching for 'Give'

At the moment, the United States is carrying on diplomatic exchanges to see if there is enough "give" in the Egyptian and Israeli positions to warrant Mr. Kissinger's risking another shuttle.

Eermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, arrived in Washington Monday to be briefed on last week's talks with the Israelis so he can report to the Egyptians on what is possible.

The policy review, conducted by an interagency committee headed by Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, who is Mr. Kissinger's confidant on Middle East affairs, predicted that if the parties, including the Russians, Americans, Arabs, Israelis and perhaps some European and Asian countries, all went to a new Geneva conference without the impetus of a fresh Egyptian-Israeli accord, the results could be disastrous.

Not only would there be lengthy procedural questions on the seating of the Palestinians, but the United States would have to come up with positions on such divisive questions as where Israel's final borders should be and how Jerusalem should be controlled.

The Ford administration is not yet sure what these positions should be.

Shift on Geneva

This situation has prompted the administration to reverse its previous view that Geneva was "inevitable" and instead to concentrate again on the building-blocks approach.

As an added show of determination, Mr. Kissinger has enlisted the personal intervention of President Ford in the diplomatic activity.

A key finding of the reassessment was the enormous importance to U.S. policy of a friendly government in Cairo. President Anwar Sadat is viewed here as a moderate and a man of considerable courage for turning his country toward the West and away from Moscow—and someone who can be trusted.

But at the same time, Washington considers the political and economic situation in Cairo as so precarious that Mr. Sadat needs to show movement toward regaining lost territory to prove that his pro-American policies are producing results.

Through Mr. Sadat the United States already has established a major presence in the Arab world. Cairo is seen here as pivotal to relations with Arabs, just as ties with Saudi Arabia and Iran are seen as vital to oil diplomacy and Persian Gulf security. All these ties are aimed also at reducing Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Mr. Ford's involvement was sought to make sure the Israelis understood that when the United States said it insisted on diplomatic progress and no stalemate in the Middle East, it was not just Mr. Kissinger talking, but Mr. Ford as well.

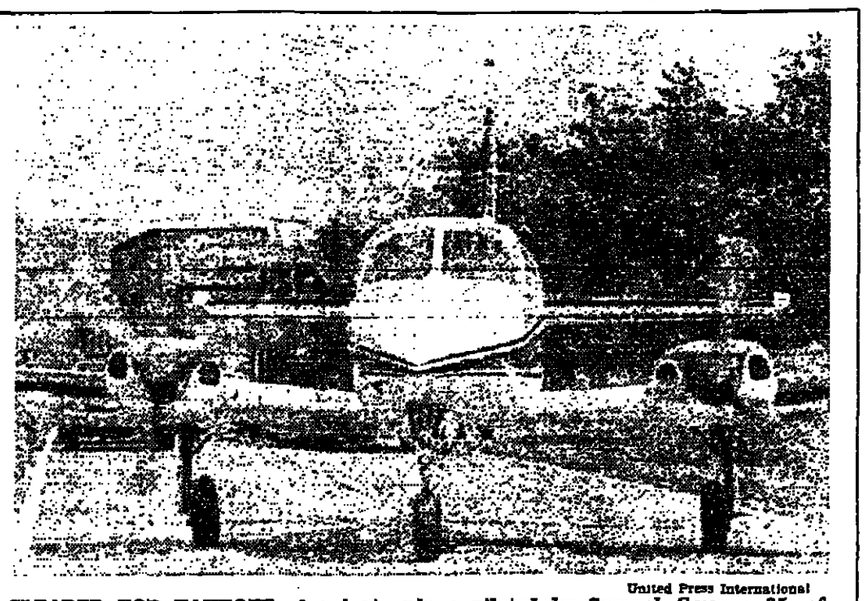
Persisting Fears

Behind the decision to introduce Mr. Ford into the diplomacy was the continued conviction of Mr. Kissinger that despite the calm in the Middle East, another war and an oil embargo are inevitable if further progress toward peace is not achieved soon, perhaps by the fall.

If another Egyptian-Israeli Sinai accord, a follow-up to the January, 1974, disengagement agreement, can be achieved, Mr. Ford will be able to claim much of the credit. But if the interim approach fails, the Geneva conference would have to be reconvened and the really tough questions would have to be answered.

Mr. Ford would be compelled to unveil the U.S. "peace plan" he has been talking about recently. Such a plan would probably be a cousin to the formula, put out under the name of former Secretary of State William Rogers, that alienated both Arabs and Israelis in 1969. It did not please the Arabs because it did not call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territory occupied in 1967. But it did not please the Israelis since it suggested major troop pullbacks from the Golan Heights and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Such a plan would not help Mr. Ford politically since it would be unlikely to produce quick results and almost certainly would stir up anxiety in the American Jewish community.



United Press International

CLEARED FOR TAKEOFF—A private plane piloted by Samuel Gavour, 35, of Pelham, N.H., taxied out in front of a string of vehicles on a section of the New York State Thruway and took off after police gave permission. He made an emergency landing on the highway because of fog at the Albany airport.

'Allon Warns U.S. Not to Offer A Peace Plan for Negotiations

JERUSALEM, June 18 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon cautioned the United States today against offering its own peace plan for Israel and Egypt, saying that it would create a "pressure cooker" atmosphere that could destroy progress.

Reports from Washington indicated that the Ford administration would present its own plan for a second interim Israeli-Egyptian agreement following the U.S. reassessment of its Middle East policy.

Mr. Allon told 500 delegates to the annual assembly of the Jewish Agency that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin achieved considerable progress in his Washington talks last week with President Ford and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Points of Disagreement

"I think this progress is significant and important," he declared. He said the gap between Israel and Egypt on reaching agreement "is perhaps narrower and there is room for further efforts in order to overcome the remaining points of disagreement.

"But this effort can be achieved only if these talks will not be conducted under any pressure or any threats from any source," he said. "Those negotiations cannot be conducted within a pressure cooker."

Mr. Allon said Israel is ready to resume the negotiations with Egypt that were broken off March 22 "provided that America should offer her good offices and will not try to put forward her ideas."

"She should rather encourage the parties to come forward with ideas but never to offer its own plans instead of the parties," he said. "With a little patience, and knowing that there is no alternative, I think this can lead to a positive conclusion."

Mr. Allon said Israel will not bow to pressure and suggested that Washington should not use its reassessment of Middle East policy as a form of pressure on Israel.

The U.S. position in the Middle East is a good one, Mr. Allon said, because Washington "has managed to draw a red line which all the Arab countries know they must not cross—that America is not going to sacrifice Israel for the sake of Arab support."

Mr. Allon said earlier that Britain's plan, reported unofficially last week, to sell Egypt a billion dollars worth of arms, including planes and tanks, would strengthen Arab militant tendencies.

Egypt to Accept Talks

CAIRO, June 18 (UPI).—Egypt agrees in principle to a resumption of the U.S. initiative to mediate a second-stage interim agreement, officials said today.

Spanish Police Seize 29 Active In Underground

MADRID, June 18 (UPI).—Police today announced the arrest of 29 alleged members of anti-government groups involved in publishing an underground newspaper and distributing leftist leaflets.

Twenty-seven of the arrested were detained in the central province of Ciudad Real and two in Valencia. Police said a large quantity of propaganda material was confiscated.

According to the announcement, the Ciudad Real group included Communists, Socialists and nonparty moderates forming the local branch of the Junta Democratica, an anti-regime organization grouping, among others, Communists and monarchists.

Police said the arrested included Jose-Antonio Garcia, a professor at the Ciudad Real teachers' school. Prof. Garcia and others edited an underground newspaper called "The Truth About Our Province," the police said.

In Valencia, the police arrested two 21-year-old female students accused of belonging to the outlawed Spanish Workers' party.

Lisbon Paper Seized, Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

thought was the appointed hour and, to their rage, found the workers already installed.

"Liar," they shouted at the major who merely looked harassed and shrugged his shoulders. "Fascists," they screamed at the workers who merely closed the windows they were leaning from.

A report circulated that some of the men were armed and the news staff refused to go inside until the workers came out. Somebody smelled burning paper and, fearing that files were being set on fire, a few men began to try to break down a wooden fence in back of the building. A smoke bomb was hurled into the street and a nervous young military policeman fired his automatic weapon in the air. Later Mr. Rego and Jcao Gomes, the editor-in-chief, entered by the front door, but came out later, saying that the workers had refused to budge.

'Workers' Newspaper'

While a leftist radio station was announcing that Republica was about to become a "workers' newspaper," the management distributed leaflets declaring: "Freedom of the press, a historic conquest of April 25, was buried today at 8:40 a.m. by a few adventurers and provocateurs supported by an officer of Copcon [the military security command], Mr. Dias Ferreira. The revolution is menaced because freedom is in danger."

The Socialist party was reluctant to break with the government because "it will make things easier for the Communists," as a member said. But the leaders were faced with the danger of losing their credibility if they did not react strongly to what they charge is a deliberate Communist plan to seize control of all news media and silence dissenting voices.

There was a question, however, of whether the party would quit or be fired along with the three others that form the coalition. A strong current in the military's High Council of the Revolution, part of which has been meeting almost continuously since Friday, favored pushing the parties aside, forming a cabinet of military officers and "technocrats" and relying for popular support on the formation of its own mass movement.

Last night some 4,000 extremists paraded through town in favor of revolutionary government without parties, dictatorship of the proletariat, dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, and the formation of workers', peasants' and soldiers' revolutionary councils. They were looking to the leadership of Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of the security forces, to drive through this ultimate radicalization of the revolution within the High Council.

2 Top U.S. Generals To Leave Air Force

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The Defense Department announced today the retirement of two top Air Force commanders and of 15 other Air Force and Army generals.

Gen. John Vogt jr., commander in chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and Gen. Samuel Phillips, chief of the Air Force Systems Command, will retire Sept. 1, as will the other generals on the list.

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As a Spur to European Understanding

Giscard Says Auschwitz Can Serve Détente

By James Goldsborough

KRAKOW, June 18 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told a group of Poles massed at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp complex near here today that the Nazi horrors of World War II could serve the cause of an independent Europe and of détente between East and West.

Continuing on the path taken by former President Charles de Gaulle on his 1967 trip through Poland, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing came here to make an emotional plea, directed at the young, to renounce the violence that his own generation has known.

But while Gen. de Gaulle made no speech here, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Polish party leader Edward Gierek both said that the ovens and the gas chambers of Auschwitz should serve as a symbol of European understanding.

Comparing World War II to a nuclear holocaust, the French President said that the next world war would leave the world "with seared countryside and metal skeletons in our cities, with thousands of people cowering like rats and eaten by atomic radiation."

Evoking his own experience as a boy in July, 1942, watching the Jews of Paris being shepherded toward the railroad stations, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the hate of the past should help Europeans—despite different political and social systems—"to love each other."

Mr. Gierek adopted an equally somber tone in speaking of "the Germans." He said that Polish-German relations had definitely changed with the creation of East Germany and added that political opinion in West Germany was coming to deal realistically with the East Germans. He said that Polish security today was solidly based on the "indestructible alliance uniting Poland and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's speech here had been planned for some time. It was in part an attempt to soothe the Communists of Eastern Europe, many of whom had protested when he announced that France would no longer officially celebrate May 8 as the day of victory against Nazi Germany. He said that Auschwitz should become a symbol of past violence, particularly for the young "who are today tempted by violence."

But there was also a personal element in his appeal today, although he did not mention it. Among the 4 million who died here, including 110,000 Frenchmen, may have been François de Brantes, his father-in-law. Mr. de Brantes, father of Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing, the President's wife, was deported during the war and died in a Nazi camp.

Makarios Says He Sees No Risk Of New Fighting

CAIRO, June 18 (UPI).—The President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, said today that he saw no danger of new fighting in Cyprus at present despite the failure of the latest round of intercommunal talks in Vienna.

Archbishop Makarios addressed a news conference at the conclusion of a three-day visit, the first leg of a tour of Arab nations to seek support for the Greek Cypriots.

The Archbishop described the recent intercommunal talks under UN auspices in Vienna as "a stalemate, an absolute failure." But he favored their continuation.

"We shall continue the talks," he said. "This is the best procedure for reaching agreement, although I am not optimistic because of certain Turkish statements saying the Cyprus problem has been solved on the ground by the fait accompli of occupation."

He said the Greek-Cypriot side "will do its utmost" to reach a negotiated settlement. "But if there is no such solution, we shall continue our struggle to regain our sovereignty and territorial integrity," he said. "We shall never surrender."

Guerrillas Kill 17 Of Thai-Malaysia Border Survey

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 18 (UPI).—Communist guerrillas ambushed a joint Thai-Malaysian border survey team today, killing 17 persons and wounding five, military sources said.

The sources said 8 Malaysian paramilitary policemen, 6 Thai border policemen and 3 civilians of unknown nationality were killed and 3 Malaysian and 3 Thai policemen were injured.

The ambush took place on the border between Malaysia's Kedah state and the Sadao area of Thailand, the sources said.

According to the military sources, reinforcements have been rushed to the area by Thailand and Malaysia to hunt down the attackers.

The survey team's work is part of an operation by the two governments to map the border in the jungle, which has provided sanctuary for about 2,000 insurgents for three decades.

Soames Assures Peking on Taiwan

BRUSSELS, June 18 (AP).—Sir Christopher Soames, the European Economic Community's commissioner for external affairs, has assured the People's Republic of China that the Common Market has no agreements or official relations with Taiwan.

Peking's government refuses to have official relations with organisations or countries that deal with Taiwan, insisting that Taiwan should be considered part of China.

Sir Christopher visited China May 4-10 and it was announced that Peking and the EEC would open diplomatic relations. In a speech prepared for the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Mr. Soames said that he "was able to satisfy my Chinese hosts that . . . the community does not entertain any official relations with Taiwan or have any agreements with it."

Atomic Talks Held in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1)

er to demand a pledge from non-nuclear countries that their peaceful atomic energy programs will not be used to produce nuclear weapons.

Another agenda item was a proposal to place fuel-production cycles under controls, especially in countries like Brazil and Argentina that are now not subject to international checks.

It was also assumed that newly developed safeguard instruments were discussed. These include so-called fiber optic seals, which cannot be tampered with undetected; instruments for monitoring what is done with plutonium produced at nuclear power plants, and counting methods for keeping track of plutonium output.

There are 106 countries in the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguard system and 100 countries have acceded to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Based on Goodwill

But the agency's controls are modest in scope and depend mainly on the goodwill of participating governments. The nonproliferation treaty requires nonnuclear countries to abstain from acquiring atomic weapons and nuclear countries to abstain from exporting them. But it has no effect on those countries which have declined to accept the treaty —such as India, China, France, Brazil and Argentina.

Nor have Brazil or Argentina accepted agency controls.

The West European diplomats and U.S. officials said that the Soviet Union had been "very good" on the controls and safeguards, so far. Canada is also credited with being in the forefront of countries seeking tighter nuclear export checks. They said France had been "difficult" in the past, but more cooperative recently.

West Germany, too, was described as having displayed interest in establishing a set of rules, although Bonn is not willing to go back on its contract with Brazil.

For Each of Its Units

Laos Royal Army Said to Ask Pathet Lao to Send Advisers

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 18 (NYT).—The Royal Army has asked the pro-Communist Pathet Lao Army to supply military advisers to each of its units, from the company level up to the Defense Ministry, a high Pathet Lao official said yesterday.

He was Kham Seng Kheo Sengstith, chief aide to the information minister in the joint Vientiane-Pathet Lao government.

Mr. Kham Seng Kheo, a French-educated physician who is considered the prime mover of the Information Ministry, said the request by the Vientiane half of the government would be granted and would be the initial step toward the unification of the armies that fought against each other until the 1973 peace accord, and have on occasion clashed since then.

Asked whether the Pathet Lao forces would receive Royal Army advisers in a similar spirit of unity, Mr. Kham Seng Kheo appeared surprised and said, "It isn't necessary."

Meeting of Officers

The official said the decision to request Pathet Lao advisers had been made at a conference of senior officers of the army that the United States used to support and has the approval of Premier Souvanna Phouma. He said meetings of Royal Army units elsewhere had approved similar motions.

In another part of the Information Ministry, a high official representing "the Vientiane side," as the former enemies of the Pathet Lao are called, said, "We did not ask for that," when informed of the reported request for Pathet Lao advisers.

The official said he thought the officers' conference had merely asked "the other side" to send senior commanders to discuss with the royal general staff the prospects of unifying the two armies.

But he shrugged and made it clear that if the Pathet Lao said that such advisers had been asked for, there would indeed be such advisers.

'All Is Lost'

The prevalent attitude in Vientiane, a town that throughout the war had sided with the government, is most often expressed in a slightly vulgar French idiom for "all is lost."

The phrase also expresses the feeling in the U.S. official community, a shadow now of its former state. Among U.S. diplomats, preoccupied with the departures of many colleagues and packing their household goods and those of Americans already departed, if they have not been ransacked or "confiscated," there is bitterness over the collapse without resistance of the side the United States supported for so long.

Souvanna's Reputation

Among Americans, the reputation of Prince Souvanna Phouma, whom officials deplored 20 years ago as a pro-Communist neutralist only to praise him many years later as a bulwark against Communism, appears to be declining once more.

One American said testily that in a meeting earlier this month with Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib, the Premier repeated stock Pathet Lao arguments.

But many Laotians consider the personality and reputation of the Premier, however weak recent events have left him, as the only remaining obstacle to full Communist control over Laos. But they do not believe there is anything Prince Souvanna can actively do.

Rightist General Flees

VIENTIANE, June 18 (AP).—The senior rightist general in southern Laos fled to Thailand today after government troops defected to the Pathet Lao, diplomatic sources reported.

Sources in Vientiane said Gen. Souchay Vongsavanh, military administrator of Pakse and a rightist considered acceptable to the Pathet Lao, was forced to flee after his troops rebelled against their officers, charging them with favoritism, corruption and serving U.S. interests.

Pakse, once a rightist stronghold, 235 miles southeast of Vientiane, was neutralized last month.

General Leaves for U.S.

BANGKOK, June 18 (AP).—Gen. Vang Pao, former head of a U.S.-backed mercenary army in Laos, left Thailand today for Peru en route to eventual exile in the United States, government sources said.

Gen. Vang Pao, 42, fled Laos along with about 8,000 of his Meo tribesmen followers last month.

He had been living with full military courtesies at a military base in northeast Thailand, but the Thai government last week asked him to leave for fear that his presence would damage Thailand's relations with Laos.

Military sources said Gen. Vang Pao had sought guarantees from the Pathet Lao that the Meo would be well treated if they returned to Laos and had visited their refugee camps to try to persuade them to return.

The Thai government is trying to return or send elsewhere all Indochina refugees who have arrived here in the last two months.

Sponsorship Of Refugees Held Problem

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—A General Accounting Office report on the Vietnamese refugee settlement program warned yesterday that problems with finding sponsors have created a "bottleneck" that could mean the extension of the program beyond June 30, 1976, its planned termination date.

The GAO report concluded that "under pressure of time and numbers of refugees, the task force [the President's interagency task force, set up to coordinate the government's resettlement effort] has performed commendably," but it said there are "many serious problems that must be coped with today and in the future."

The principal problem is sponsorship, which the report says "has proven to be a bottleneck in the processing system."

A spokesman for the task force was quoted as saying that, as of Monday, 38 per cent of the 131,000 refugees from Vietnam were already living with American families. According to Elinor Green, of the task force, refugees are moving out of the four holding camps in this country at the rate of about 700 a day. "If we can keep to that, she said, the camps will be empty by the end of October."

The GAO report cautioned that "individual offers of sponsorship will probably decline as the volume of refugees through the reception centers decreases," adding that the effects of this "may be partially offset by the establishment of a sponsorship program within each voluntary agency."

The actual resettlement of the refugees is being handled, under contract, by a number of voluntary agencies. Within the task force, there is some criticism of the voluntary agencies as being too slow and inflexible in setting up the screening of would-be sponsors.

One example cited was the reported unwillingness of the agencies to work with the list of thousands of persons who phoned offers to the task force on a toll-free line, on the ground that most of the offers came from people who simply wanted cheap labor.

Mrs. Gandhi Asked to Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

as a demonstration of faith in her leadership and policies.

The Prime Minister, 57, who has ruled India since 1966, received a standing ovation today as she entered the Congress party meeting.

"What happens to me is not of consequence," she said. "But what does matter is what happens to India and the Indian people."

Mrs. Gandhi urged national unity, and said that she would not heed demands from the non-Communist opposition parties that she resign.

"My actions do not depend on the opposition, but on my own party and the people," she said.

In a display of unity, the resolution adopted by the Congress party parliamentarians was introduced by Food Minister Jagjivan Ram and seconded by Foreign Minister Yeshwantrao Chavan.

Both men are considered possible contenders for the post of prime minister if Mrs. Gandhi is forced to resign.

Saudi Prince Beheaded in Public for Murdering the King

RIYADH, June 18 (AP).—A young Saudi prince knelt at the chopping block today and was publicly beheaded, with one swipe of a gold-handled sword, for the assassination of his uncle, King Faisal. Thousands chanted "God is great" and "Justice is done."

Prince Faisal Ibn Musad Abdel Aziz, 27, had been judged guilty by a religious court of assassinating his uncle as the monarch celebrated the Moslem feast of the prophet Mohammed's birthday on March 25.

The American-educated prince was led out of the jail behind the government palace into Dira Square. An official of the court faced him and read the guilty verdict, then invoked "heaven's mercy" for the convicted man.

Prince Faisal appeared calm. His hands were tied behind his back, but he was not blindfolded.

Prodded in Side

As the prince knelt, a security man prodded him in the side with a stick so that his head jerked upward. The executioner, a black Saudi in a yellow robe, brought the sword down and decapitated him.

The assassin's head was hoisted briefly on a wooden stake and displayed to the applauding crowd.

Immediately afterward, the head and body were placed on a stretcher and carried away for burial in an unmarked grave—the same simple Islamic interment given to the assassinated monarch.

Photographers were banned from the scene.

A brief radio announcement said the "execution was carried out . . . for committing the crime of killing His Majesty King Faisal . . . which was a loss to the Arab nation and to Islam."

The announcement also said the loss of King Faisal was mitigated only by a verse in the Koran: "And regard not those killed for the sake of Allah as dead, because they are alive beside him, resplendent in his favor."

The prince was the first member of the Saudi royal family ever executed in public. The only member of the royal family who witnessed the execution was Prince Salman, younger brother of King Faisal. He is the governor of Riyadh.

King Faisal, whose age was listed as 69 or 70, was shot at close range before a group of Saudi officials and a visiting Kuwaiti delegation. He died almost immediately, though he was taken to a hospital in an attempt to revive him.



UPI

Prince Faisal

Because of the prince's royal blood, no one stopped him on the day of the slaying as he entered the palace of King Faisal, the spiritual leader of 500 million Moslems.

Witnesses said Prince Faisal approached his uncle in audience with the Kuwaiti group, which was led by Abdul Mutalib Kazemi, the oil minister and an old college friend of the prince. Saudi oil minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani also was watching as the prince pulled out a pistol and fired two bullets into the King's brain.

Crown Prince Khaled was proclaimed King a few hours after King Faisal died.

Immediately after the assassination, the Saudi royal family issued a statement describing the prince as mentally deranged. However, a medical panel examined him and declared him in full control of his mental faculties.

Saudi Arabia's Islamic law prescribes the death penalty for murder unless the defendant is found to be insane. The Koran demands "a soul for a soul," and gives the next of kin of a victim the right to exact revenge.

With the modernization of Islam, the government has taken over the duty of exacting revenge, chopping off the heads of killers, the hands of thieves, stoning adulterers and jailing others.

The Koran also states that punishment is important for its deterrent value and calls for it to be carried out publicly. Saudi Arabia has one of the lowest crime rates in the world, and there are only occasional public executions and maimings.

The prince, a devout Moslem of the Wahhabi sect, earned a degree in political science at the University of Colorado and also studied at the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco State College.

His father, Prince Musad, one of King Faisal's 39 brothers, has lived mostly abroad and has a history of alcoholism and mental illness. The father was in Riyadh at the time of the execution.

Another of his sons, Prince Khaled, was a religious zealot killed by police nine years ago after a demonstration protesting King Faisal's attempts to modernize Saudi life.

This sparked rumors of a revenge motive for the King's assassination. There was also speculation about a coup attempt or a power struggle within the royal family. Several hundred persons were interrogated by security men after the assassination, but there were no other arrests. Prince Nayef, the Interior Minister, announced late in April that the killer acted alone.

French Wine Lost

SETE, France, June 18 (Reuters).—Fire of unknown origin destroyed a vermouth-making plant here yesterday, and a bomb exploded in a wine warehouse causing the loss of 20,000 liters. Winegrowers in this Mediterranean region have protested in recent months against cheap wine imports from Italy.

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Ford Is 'Displeased' as Leaks Continue on Alleged CIA Plots

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Ford is "displeased" by continuing leaks of "alleged partial information" about the purported role of the CIA in plots to assassinate foreign leaders, the White House said yesterday.

Press secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford is concerned because classified data dealing with the alleged plots, now under review in Congress and within the administration, are difficult to appraise and are of "great sensitivity."

"People's reputations are at stake, and the President feels it's not in the national interest to spew out incomplete, unclear portions and bits and pieces day after day," Mr. Nessen said during a lengthy exchange with reporters.

In conveying the President's displeasure, Mr. Nessen declined, in responding to newsmen's questions, to direct it against individuals, specifically Vice-President Rockefeller, who headed a commission that reported June 10 on the CIA's domestic operations, but which returned secret materials dealing with assassination charges to the White House, without public comment.

On Sunday, Mr. Rockefeller said during a television interview that President John Kennedy and his brother, then Attorney General Robert Kennedy, might have played a role in alleged assassination plots by the CIA.

On Monday, when Mr. Nessen was asked for Mr. Ford's reaction to Mr. Rockefeller's remarks, he referred questioners to the President's last press conference. At that meeting, Mr. Ford emphasized the sensitive nature of the assassination material and cautioned the congressional committees to which it is available to use "utmost prudence" in handling it.

Mr. Nessen also declined to comment on Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., who was barred Monday by his former colleagues on the House Armed Services Committee from access to classified information because he leaked classified information about CIA operations in Chile.

Clues to U.S. Policy

Meanwhile, presidential counsel Roderick Hills told a newspaper that the White House was combing through records of the National Security Council for clues to U.S. policy between 1959 and 1963. Published allegations have linked the CIA with the assassination in 1961 of Rafael Trujillo, dictator of the Dominican Republic, and with plots to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Mr. Hills said he could not say whether the NSC minutes make any reference to assassination plots. But he said the search could determine "who is responsible for what" in the area of Caribbean policy during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations.

The NSC minutes were not reviewed by the Rockefeller commission, Mr. Hills said. He indicated, however, that they may be made available to the Senate committee that is investigating CIA activities.

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Associated Press.

TONS OF PREVENTION—About 20,000 gallons of water a minute are being sprayed on an Amoco Production Co. drilling rig 80 miles in the Gulf of Mexico from the Louisiana coast in hopes of preventing a fire while the well is being capped.

U.S. Society Gets Copy of Old Letter

Bunker Hill: A British Soldier's 1775 View

BOSTON, June 18 (AP).—An English teen-ager has stumbled onto an old letter which provides an account of the battle of Bunker Hill by a British soldier.

"We gain'd ground on the enemy but slowly, as the rails hedges & stone walls broke [the ranks of British soldiers] at every time we got over them and several men were shot in the act of climbing them," the letter says.

It was written by John Waller, a young lieutenant and adjutant of the Royal Marines.

The letter refers to the bayonet charge which broke through the American lines as the defenders ran out of powder. But the last fusillade was costly to British troops. Lt. Waller wrote:

"Here let me stop and mourn for a moment the loss of my dear and amiable friend, Archy Campbell, for here he fell, poor Ellis also on this fatal spot performed his last services to his country, Shea rec'd. also his mortal wound here and Chudleigh Ragg & Dyer were also wounded in this attack.

"I cannot pretend to describe the horror of the scene within the [American] redoubt. When we entered it 'twas steaming with blood & strew'd with dead & dying. Many of the soldiers stabbing some and dashing out the brains of others."

The account, given to the Massachusetts Historical Society by Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., is a copy of the letter Lt. Waller wrote on July 21, 1775, four days after the battle, to a friend.

Rep. Harrington received the letter as a gift from David Mathew of Slimbridge in Worcestershire, England. Mr. Mathew served in the congressman's office as a summer intern in 1973.

The Historical Society already had Lt. Waller's orderly book for the 1st Battalion of Marines. It was found in the 19th century in the attic of a Boston home. But the book is blank for June 17, the date of the battle.

Gap Is Filled

"This fills in a gap for us," said Dr. Stephen Riley, the director of the society's research library. "I think it is necessary to get the British side. We do not have many British points of view on what happened that day."

The battle was actually fought on Charlestown's Breed's Hill. It showed at the beginning of the Revolution that a determined group of American farmers could stand up to a superior force of seasoned British troops and cause heavy losses.

There were about 2,000 British troops—regulars, marines, grenadiers and light infantry. The Americans at the beginning of the battle had about 1,500 men. More than half the British troops were killed or wounded. The American losses were about 400 killed and wounded as the last of the defenders retreated past nearby Bunker Hill to the safety of Cambridge.

The defenders twice waited for the British ranks to march within musket range, then poured out a deadly fire that forced the attackers to retreat.

Severe Fire

Lt. Waller said of one advance: "In this situation we received a check ('tho' without retreating an inch) from the very heavy and severe fire from the enemy in the redoubt, and in this spot we lost a number of men, besides the irreparable loss of poor Msj. Pitcairne, whose worth I never was sensible of till that day.

"We remained about 10 minutes or near a quarter of an hour in this dangerous situation, where the poor fellows were kill'd as I was directing the files how to level their fire."

Lt. Waller wrote that he asked "Col. Nebit to form upon our left in order that we might advance to the enemy with bayonets without firing.

"This was with difficulty perform'd and Capt. Campbell coming up at this instant and forming upon our right we mounted the hedges without firing a shot, and ran directly up the talus, got into the ditch and mounted the parapet."

Lt. Waller had some criticism of how the attack was mounted.

He wrote that some of his troops were among the first over the parapet, "and had we push'd at it sooner, in small columns, without firing I am persuaded that our loss would not have been anything like what it is."

U.S. Bolsters NATO A-Force With More Poseidon Missiles

By John W. Finney

MONTEREY, Calif., June 18 (NYT).—The United States has increased the number of submarine-launched Poseidon missiles it assigns to the defense of Western Europe. The move is part of a plan to strengthen NATO's nuclear forces.

High-ranking Defense Department officials said yesterday that the commitment would also increase the conventional warfare capacity of NATO forces, particularly those of West Germany and the United States.

With increasing reliance on the missiles, the officials explained, it will be possible to transfer aircraft from nuclear missions to conventional ground support and the cutting of supply lines. The planes would be equipped with a new generation of accurate bombs that should greatly increase the alliance's ability to attack supply lines of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The assignment of more Poseidon missiles was reviewed by seven defense ministers attending a meeting here of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. The panel was created in 1966 to review plans for using the nuclear warheads supplied by the United States.

The meeting was attended by defense ministers of the United States, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Turkey and Britain. The new leftist government in Portugal, the other member of the group, "abstained" from attending the meeting at the quiet suggestion of the United States.

A communiqué at the conclusion of the two-day meeting said the ministers had reviewed studies "dealing with the defensive tactical employment of nuclear weapons in cases where initial use has not achieved its purpose," possible steps to enhance the physical security of nuclear weapons stored in Western Europe and the implications of new weapons technology for the alliance's nuclear posture.

The commitment of more Poseidon missiles is part of an evolution in nuclear strategy, largely at the initiative of the United States, which uses the planning group as an educational forum.

There has been no basic change in the eight-year-old strategy of "flexible response," with its broad range of options running from first use of nuclear weapons if NATO forces are being overwhelmed in conventional warfare to retaliatory use against targets in Eastern Europe.

According to U.S. officials, there also has been no significant reduction in the stockpile of 7,000 nuclear weapons in Western Europe. There have been some changes in the composition of the stockpile, with older warheads replaced by smaller and presumably more discriminatory weapons.

Officials said, however, that there had been some adjustments in the strategy in response to the introduction of new Western weapons and to changes in the Soviet military posture.

As the Soviet Union has achieved rough parity with the United States in nuclear weapons, there has been increasing concern about the vulnerability of NATO fighter-bombers that are armed with atomic bombs. The United States has, therefore, sought to improve the survivability of the NATO nuclear forces.

It is largely for this reason that the United States has decided to commit more Poseidon missiles to the defense of Western Europe. For several years, the United States has assigned part of its submarine-based missile force to the North Atlantic alliance, in effect providing a link between the tactical nuclear forces stationed in Western Europe and the strategic forces maintained by the United States.

Poseidon missiles have sufficient accuracy to be used in a tactical role. One missile carries about 10 independently targetable warheads.

FBI Aide Says Spies Increase Around Congress

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—A high-ranking FBI official said yesterday that foreign intelligence agents are becoming increasingly active on Capitol Hill but have not succeeded in infiltrating any congressional offices.

"We have no indication of any actual infiltration," James Adams, deputy associate director, said in a telephone interview.

However, he added that Soviet and other foreign agents are "developing considerable political and economic information" as a result of an increasing number of contacts with members of Congress and their staffs. "Many of these contacts are of a clandestine nature" in which the intelligence agent poses as an official of a foreign government, Mr. Adams said.

It was reported yesterday that the Rockefeller commission, in the course of its five-month investigation of the CIA, received evidence that Communist agents may have infiltrated congressional offices.

However, a White House official denied the report, saying "there is absolutely no evidence" of such infiltration.

U.S. Is Increasing Pace in June for Thailand Pullout

BANGKOK, June 18 (AP).—The United States will pull about a third of its military men and planes out of Thailand by the end of the month in a stepped-up withdrawal announced today by the Thai supreme command.

The command said that in addition to 3,500 men and 48 planes already gone or scheduled to go, the U.S. military will withdraw another 4,000 men and 87 planes.

The total U.S. force before the pullback began was 23,000 men and 300 aircraft.

The aircraft to leave under the latest announcement are 42 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers; 20 OV-10 spotter planes, two helicopters, nine AC-130 Spectre gunships, 12 KC-135 tankers and two C-130 transports, the command said. Previously scheduled to go were 17 B-52 bombers and 31 F-111 fighter-bombers.

The U.S. military presence in Thailand is to drop to zero by March but students are putting heavy pressure on the government to speed the withdrawal. The students, an important political force in Thailand, have budgeted $7,500 for an anti-U.S. demonstration set for July 4.

However, officials say that too speedy a withdrawal would disrupt the Thai economy since thousands of Thais work on U.S. bases and thousands more earn a living in various services to the Americans.

Albert to Get Proposals on Leadership

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—About 25 freshmen House Democrats, frustrated by the failure to override presidential vetoes, met last night and appeared agreed on a half-dozen proposals to make to Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma on how Democrats might do better.

The two-hour, closed meeting included 34 Democratic members, but several, like Rep. Carroll Hubbard jr., D-Ky., chairman of the group of 75 freshmen Democrats, and veteran Rep. James Wright jr., D-Texas, were there to defend the leadership or just listen.

The meeting had been billed by some as a revolt against the Democratic leadership, but Rep. Hubbard said afterward that the only "strong speech" against Speaker Albert was made by freshman Rep. Robert Carr, D-Mich., who has said that Speaker Albert should step down and make way for a stronger leader.

Consensus Program

Rep. Hubbard said that, without a vote, a consensus appeared to form behind these proposals:

- Congressional Democrats, on issues where they differ with President Ford, should designate a party leader or expert to go on television to rebut the President's position.
- The House, which usually meets three or four days a week, should go on a firm five-day week to avoid an end-of-session backup of work.
- There should be better communication between the leadership and the 75 new Democrats.
- The leadership should decide which issues during a session are crucial to the party and "make it clear that members, if at all possible, should vote with the party." Some would punish members who do not vote with the party.
- The leadership should decide in advance of each day what votes should be put to a roll call for future political use. The freshmen think the Republicans do a better job on this.
- The party whip system should do a stronger job of ascertaining which members will not vote with the party or will be absent on key votes.

The meeting last night was triggered by the failure of the 2-to-1 Democratic majority in the House to override three presidential vetoes in the last month, particularly one to provide 900,000 job- while 9 million people are out of work.

Ex-Official in Belgium Is Jailed for 4 Years

BRUSSELS, June 18 (AP).—Germain Baudrin, former head of Belgium's state-owned telephone company, was sentenced today to four years in prison after the court found him guilty of receiving bribes forgery and using false documents.

Four other defendants connected with the case were given suspended jail sentences and fines.

Effective Opposition a Rarity In the Politics of Black Africa

By Thomas A. Johnson

DAKAR, Senegal, June 18 (NYT).—An effective opposition political party is rare in Africa today, but Abdoulaye Wade, a lawyer here, insists that his one-year-old Senegalese Democratic party is just such an institution.

In a decade and a half of independence many black African states have abandoned the multi-party parliamentary democracies they inherited from their colonial rulers.

Various governmental styles have emerged. One-party systems have been adopted by some countries, while others, with strong civilian rulers, have weakened the political opposition to the point where it no longer functions. In still other cases, the military have taken power outright.

The formation and growth of the Senegalese Democratic party, called by its supporters "a party of contribution," has attracted more than the usual attention, especially since political opposition was banned or squeezed out in 1964.

No Direct Opposition

Mr. Wade, in an interview, stressed the need for political opposition to insure the growth of "a liberal and democratic government." He said that his 70,000 members would contest parliamentary seats held by the 800,000-member governing party, the Senegalese Progressive Union. Eventually, he said, they may seek to win the presidency, but they are not now in direct competition with President Leopold Senghor.

Mr. Wade, whose party canceled its first political convention because "we were not organized enough for it," described Mr. Senghor as "a learned, broad-minded and liberal man who is the president to all the Senegalese," and added: "We are not opposed to him. He is opposed to the excesses of his own party."

Senegalese critics of both parties, and some foreign observers, are speculating that the new group may have been born in a deceptive move to strengthen the governing party in this French-speaking nation of 4.2 million people.

Each of the new black African nations, amid such political ferment, has grappled with problems of underdevelopment, of economies dependent on Europe and of a lack of skilled and educated people. With few exceptions the new nations encompass a variety of ethnic groups, languages, religions and cultures. Regional and ethnic loyalties are generally far stronger than the nationalism the new governments have attempted to foster.

The new life many Africans had associated with the idea of political independence has not come automatically. There has been corruption, ostentation, acts of favoritism and jealousy as well as political instability.

A long-time Ghanaian political figure suggested that "we are moving in Africa from the unworkable hand-me-down European system through the tight I-must-have-complete-control systems of the civilian and military oligarchies to only God knows what."

Cameroon, made up of former French and British territories, has had a strong civilian ruler since independence and has a single political party. In Chad, the army recently deposed and killed President Ngarta Tombalbaye, and the military leaders have said they would form a military-civilian government and have asked dissidents to return and help to build the country, while in the poverty-stricken and landlocked Central African Republic, Gen. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who took control in 1966, governs the nation as president for life.

U.S., Russia Discuss Weather-War Curbs

GENEVA, June 18 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union are still discussing possible measures to avert any harmful effects to mankind from attempts to induce weather and other environmental changes for military ends.

The third round of the talks began here Monday. They were agreed on at the Moscow summit session last July between former President Richard Nixon and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

Scheel to Chicago

WASHINGTON, June 18 (Reuters).—West German President Walter Scheel left Washington for Chicago today after a two-day official visit during which he conferred with President Ford and addressed a joint session of Congress.

Proxmire Says Most C-5As Have Serious Flaws

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said Monday he has documentary evidence that the defect which caused the crash in April of a C-5A transport loaded with Vietnamese orphans is common to most if not all of the Air Force's C-5A fleet.

Sen. Proxmire told reporters he is not yet prepared to make the evidence public but will do so soon. He appeared before the Senate Government Operations Committee as a witness on defense procurement.

On Thursday, the Air Force attributed the April 14 crash of the C-5A near Saigon which killed 155 persons, mostly children, to the failure of a ramp locking mechanism. The Air Force ruled out sabotage.

"What the Air Force has not revealed is that this defect, along with others such as the weaknesses in the wings, is structural and exists on most if not all C-5As in the inventory," Sen. Proxmire said. "Moreover, the Air Force has known about these deficiencies for several years."

Support for Wallace Is Falling, Poll Finds

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI).—A survey of 1,314 persons showed that Alabama Gov. George Wallace has lost much of his popular support during the last year and has only a slim chance of winning the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination, the Harris Poll reported this week.

The survey said 53 per cent of those questioned felt Gov. Wallace was an "extremist," compared to 31 per cent who said he was not. In June, 1974, 48 per cent said Gov. Wallace was not an extremist, while 37 per cent said he was. The survey showed that if Gov. Wallace were the Democratic nominee, he would get 31 per cent of the vote to President Ford's 60 per cent.

Fat Man, Tracer of Lost Objects, Does a Deep Job for U.S. Navy

CORONADO, Calif., June 18 (AP).—When the Navy sends Fat Man to pinpoint objects stranded on the ocean floor, taxpayers may be saving $2,000 a trip.

That is the difference between hiring human divers and using Fat Man, a 142-pound sea lion that is paid in fish, the Navy says.

The year-old animal is one of five that have been trained at the Coronado amphibious base to locate objects such as mines and torpedoes so they can be retrieved from the ocean bottom.

A special "grabber" device designed at the nearby Naval Undersea Center is fitted over the nose of a sea lion, which swims to a sunken object by homing in on a beeper device. When the grabber hits the object, a tripping device flips out two arms, snaring it. Above, a line operated with the aid of a winch pulls the object to the surface.

The sea lions are given a fish before each dive and several more as a reward for each successful trip. They can make 150 dives in succession into water 50 or 60 feet deep, going down even after the food supply is ended. Several have been taught to locate submarines and other objects without the aid of beepers.

"Given enough fish, you can teach them to do anything," says former Navy diver Marty Conboy, who turned sea lions into deep-water retrievers before the project was officially turned over to the Navy in 1972.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, June 19, 1975 *

Reading Italy's Returns

In Italy, a vote for the Communists is usually a protest vote—an expression of exasperation with an ingrown and unresponsive government. The Communists themselves have encouraged this tendency in recent years by going very gently on the ideological issues. The returns in the regional and local elections this week indicate not so much a determined swing to the hard left as simply a further erosion of the dominant Christian Democratic party's strength. In this respect Italy's voters are only following the pattern established in the other major democracies of Western Europe, where the conservative and Catholic parties have been in decline over the past decade. But the Italian case is different because, so far, there is no non-Communist alternative to the present government coalition.

* * *

In West Germany, the Christian Democrats had a vigorous and coherent Social Democratic opposition that pushed its way into the government in 1966 and took it over in 1969. In the French presidential election last year, when the Gaullist movement came unravelled, the Communists seized the opportunity to give their very substantial support to a Socialist candidate. But Valéry Giscard d'Estaing rapidly pulled together a coalition of the center and won. In contrast the Italian parties of the non-Communist left have become to one degree or another partners in the cabinets run by the Christian Democrats and they are all sharing in the Christian Democrats' diminishing fortunes.

The Italian Communist party brings to mind the situation, beloved by cartoonists a generation ago, in which an ancient woolly mammoth is discovered frozen in a glacier. There you see him, inside the ice: tusks raised, eyes glaring fiercely—the whole aspect exceedingly menacing but, for the moment, immobilized. Then the glacier begins to melt. The possibilities, as the cartoonists readily perceived, are endless. Will the woolly mammoth turn out to be mummified, and melt with the ice? Or will he suddenly spring to life and lay waste the landscape? Should the interested citizen stay to watch, or start to run? It's hard to tell.

Whether this glacier finally melts depends on the present Italian government's ability to dispel the general air of geriatric incompetence that hangs around it. There comes a point, in the development of most institutions, when renewal from within becomes impossible. The old successes are too well remembered, and the old habits are too deeply ingrained. Italy's Christian Democratic party, in power continuously since 1948, appears to have passed that point. The most striking evidence was the referendum on divorce, just over a year ago. The Christian Democrats led the opposition to the new divorce law and suffered defeat on a scale suggesting that it was profoundly isolated from the current temper of the country, not only on this issue but on social policy generally. The next issue in this series will be abortion. Proponents of a more liberal law have now collected more than half-a-million signatures on their petitions, and another devastating referendum is in prospect. The present management of the Christian Democratic party seems equally incapable of changing its view of the world, or stepping aside.

The government's one great success in recent years is, unfortunately, of the sort that demonstrates its basic trouble. Over the past year the Italian government swiftly and efficiently rescued the country from a severe economic collapse, threatened by the increase in oil prices and the outpouring of foreign exchange. The rescue was accomplished through a succession of sharply higher taxes and intricate financial adjustments—none of them popular, and most of them incomprehensible to most citizens. Necessary though they were, they have also apparently served to widen the distance between the government and the voter.

* * *

Although it is rapidly losing authority, the government still has the initiative. The Communists are waiting quietly—almost passively—for it to complete its self-destruction. They understand very well the ambiguities of their own support: that support includes a large number of people who only want to kick the Christian Democrats, not to turn Italy into a Marxist state. The essential meaning of the election returns this week is that the government still has found no way to meet the new demands of an increasingly industrialized, increasingly rich nation. Those returns offer no real indication of what may happen next. It is the misfortune of the Italians, and their friends, that the choice now seems to lie between a paralyzed but democratic right, and a Communist left whose commitment to democracy is highly conditional.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The House and the CIA

The House of Representatives badly needs to pull itself together on the CIA and to get on with its inquiry into U.S. intelligence activities. It cannot allow its division over whether to proceed, and its confusion over how to proceed, to keep it from carrying out its plain responsibility. At best, even if it were to get quickly down to business, the House would be getting off to a late start: The Rockefeller commission's report on CIA domestic activities is already in and the Senate Select Committee's broad investigation of all U.S. intelligence operations and needs is months along. But the field of inquiry is vast and a conscientious House committee could still play an important role. An inquiry is also an essential means by which the House can start preparing itself to exercise the oversight over intelligence that it has never conducted adequately in the past.

The trouble in the House really began when the Speaker appointed Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., chairman of the House Select Intelligence Committee. For Mr. Nedzi is also chairman of the standing Armed Forces CIA oversight subcommittee—one of the congressional bodies whose past lapses had brought the select committee into being. Several critics of the CIA also were named to the select committee. Tensions were sharp from the start. When the critics learned by a leak that Mr. Nedzi in April, 1974, had received and kept secret a CIA briefing on some of the very activities the select committee intended to probe, they exploded. Using regular caucus rules, they wrenched the CIA part of the investigation away from Mr. Nedzi. He then sought what was in effect a vote of confidence from the House by asking the members to accept his resignation as select committee chairman. The House on Monday gave him the desired vote of confidence, by rejecting his resignation, by a margin of 290 to 64. Part of the vote reflected good feeling for Mr. Nedzi and irritation at the caucus procedures used by the insurgents. Another part reflected a judgment that the insurgents were charging too hard against the CIA and that the inquiry ought to be taken back from them, if not entirely shelved. It was precisely to embarrass the insurgents that the House Armed Services Committee, on Monday, suddenly interrupted nine months of somnolence and moved to rebuke one of them, Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., for his earlier leaking of confidential information on the CIA's "destabilizing" operations in Chile in 1973.

In getting the inquiry back on the track, several considerations strike us as essential. First, it is very unfair of the House to expect select committee chairman Nedzi to pass judgment on CIA oversights. His stated wish to resign should be respected and a chairman should be named who does not have such political or ideological encumbrance. Then the House deserves to be assured that all select committee members will honor the agreed-on conditions under which classified material is given to them. That Mr. Harrington is prepared not to sit on the subcommittee dealing specifically with the CIA is a wise gesture on his part but may not go far enough. Finally, the members of the House must realize that they are being judged in three ways: against their own decision to conduct an effective intelligence inquiry, against the Senate's example of an inquiry already going on; and against the public's right to be assured that the House is competent to do its share of governing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Italy's Communists Advance

The figures announced have plunged all political observers into a stupor. No one expected such a strong advance by the Italian Communist party: even if one knew that the Christian Democrats were losing ground, one still did not believe that they would be overtaken by the Communists. These first results, then, demonstrate a brusque movement in history . . . This election has also disqualified extremist groups, underlining once more the supremacy of the ballot over the bomb, for Italy does not want a De Gaulle, having had the experience of Mussolini, and remains an extremely democratic country where, in spite of the terror that certain people would like to impose, the people, who have never lived a May, 1968, but who live it every day in an endemic way, are now making a pragmatic choice, in conformity with their interests rather than (for reasons of mob appeal).

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

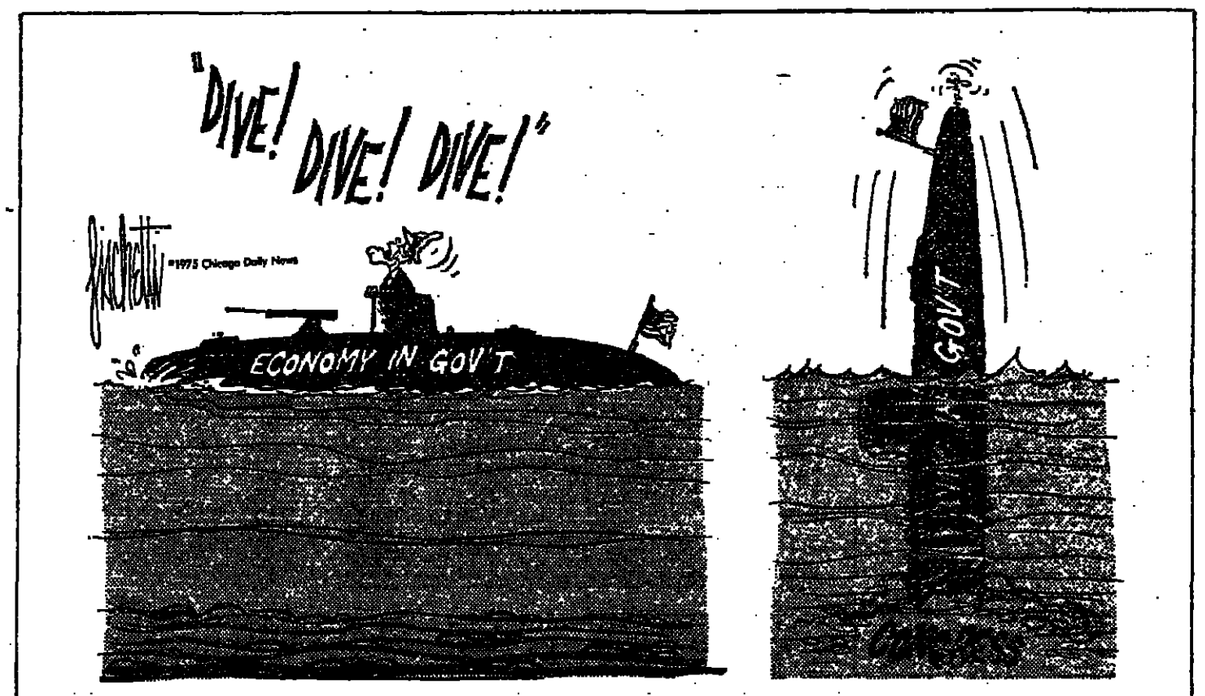
June 19, 1900

PARIS—The news received this morning from the Far East is the most serious to have come from that troubled area since the beginning of the present crisis in China. The worst fears in regard to the fate of European lives and property have been confirmed. After yesterday's clashes with heavy losses on the Chinese side, foreigners may expect no mercy from them if they fall into their hands.

Fifty Years Ago

June 19, 1925

NEW YORK—Sen. Robert Marion LaFollette, of Wisconsin, independent Progressive and third-party candidate for President of the United States in the 1924 elections, died of heart-failure today at his home, Maple Bluff Farm, Madison, Wis., at the age of 70. The senator had been in failing health for several months and all members of his family were at his bedside when he died.



'The Shallows.'

Brezhnev's Secret Weapon—I

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The doomsday weapon at which Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev hinted in his latest speech is making some people ask whether the Soviet Union is on the verge of a technological breakthrough previously unsuspected in the West.

Brezhnev says that the level of science and technology is now such "that a serious danger arises of the creation of a weapon even more awesome than the nuclear one." Because the problem is becoming "more acute and urgent with every day," Brezhnev wants the major powers to give a lead by concluding an agreement "banning the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, new systems of such weapons."

Brezhnev carefully chose his words to imply that he is talking about a specific weapon, or even a whole range of weapons, from single items to elaborate "systems." Since the urgency of his concern derives from current levels of technology, about which there is no secret, it ought to be possible to deduce, perhaps by a process of elimination, what he is talking about.

The Laser

At the top of almost everybody's list of new horror weapons is the laser. In its simplest form, a laser could be a glass rod or a tube filled with gas. When stimulated, it emits a concentrated form of light which has certain properties. Military research establishments in both the United States and the Soviet Union are hard at work to produce a laser death ray, but most civilian scientists tend to regard it as still belonging to the world of science fiction. There is no doubt, however, that the laser already has important military applications in such conventional fields as the more accurate aiming of existing weapons.

Some of the new "smart" bombs which unerringly find their targets ride on laser beams. A defensive laser, with which some U.S. military experts hope to arm the new B-1 bomber, would be able to knock down other aircraft, or missiles. The laser would emit a beam of coherent light which would be converted into thermal energy as it hit the skin of a hostile aircraft, which would then burn up. The next step, if all the technical obstacles which still stand in the way of the first step are overcome, would be to place the laser weapon in a satellite. One satellite could then attack another with its laser beam and, ultimately, when a way is found to concentrate the necessary amounts of energy in its small space, a satellite could set a city on fire.

But the technology necessary for this does not exist yet—and both the United States and the Soviet Union have signed an international treaty prohibiting the placing of weapons of mass destruction in orbit. Brezhnev's insistence that a new treaty is necessary suggests that he has some other weapon in mind. Nor can he be thinking of the laser death ray, which would be designed to kill people without damaging the surroundings. It would be a highly directional, selective weapon, and therefore not a weapon of mass destruction as defined by Brezhnev for the purposes of the new treaty.

Heavy Elements

Scientists have also been discussing the possibility of transuranium weapons, whose explosive charge would be made of elements heavier than uranium. Any such elements at present conceivable are extremely unstable, disappearing in a fraction of a second. But it is also arguable that the table of chemical elements makes it mathematically predictable that some transuranium elements yet to be discovered will emerge on an "island of stability." This might make it possible to consider them as weapons-grade material.

Weapons made from materials heavier than uranium, if and when suitable elements are discovered, could provide powerful sources of energy—so powerful that the new weapon could be much smaller, far more destructive, "cleaner" and therefore more versatile, more easily produced and engineered to the point where, at the outer limit of the scientific imagination, it would be comparable to a rifle bullet. But the transuranium weapon would still be a nuclear weapon, and therefore presumably does not qualify for Brezhnev's "more awesome than nuclear" category. This would also apply to the equally fanciful and remote subnuclear and anti-matter weapons.

Subnuclear physics might yield particles smaller than the nucleus itself—such as protons, neutrons, or the latest addition to the list, quarks—to provide greater destructive power for new weapons. But their nature is still imperfectly understood, although a great deal of scientific attention is now devoted to such efforts as hunting the quarks. The anti-matter weapon, even more remote as a practical possibility, would derive from the total conversion of matter into energy, the annihilation of matter, and could yield a destructive power a thousand times greater than present nuclear devices.

Binary Gas

But unless Brezhnev knows something unknown to leading Western scientists, some of whom were consulted before this column was written, none of these weapons would seem to qualify for his list. They know the present state of science and technology, which is cited by Brezhnev, and they do not believe that it justifies any "acute and urgent concern" about the emergence of such weapons. Biological weapons might conceivably qualify for his "more awesome than nuclear" category, but they are banned by international agreements to which both the United States and the Soviet Union adhere. Some chemical weapons, such as the new binary gas, might also be regarded as more awesome. But these weapons already exist, while Brezhnev is talking about weapons which have yet to emerge.

This process of elimination leaves open the possibility that what Brezhnev had in mind was environmental warfare, about which the Kremlin has displayed considerable concern in recent times.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will be published tomorrow.)

Giscard Speaks on Israel

By James Reston

PARIS.—France is playing a quiet and careful role in the Middle East crisis. Its main interest, of course, is to assure a reliable source of oil from the Arab states, and it is leaning hard on Israel to go back to the frontiers that existed before the 1967 war, but it is also working on a plan to "guarantee" any negotiated peace settlement.

The key to any reliable "guarantee," President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a private interview here the other day, lies in an international commitment by the major powers to stop the delivery of all military weapons to any side that breaks the peace agreement.

This, rather than a political guarantee of borders, seemed to him the most practical sanction. No aggressor could fight for long, he suggested, if the major powers cut their supply of arms.

'Very Frank'

President Giscard did not say whether the Soviet Union would agree to such a sanction, or carry it out in a crisis. Nor did he suggest what should be done if one side had enough arms to destroy the other without new supplies, but he did say that France was being "very frank" with the Israelis. "I think they will never get better terms than they now have. Never."

Israel can have "fair terms" now, he said, because the Egyptians, Iraqis, Kuwaitis and Saudi Arabians will accept the 1967 borders. Jerusalem, he added, is a special and different case—he suggested no solution for this—but "there is absolutely no chance [for Israel] to keep the occupied territory."

It would be wrong to assume that this was a precise definition of French policy. It was merely a conversation, ranging over many different subjects and at best an indication of the trend of Giscard's mind, but he was definite and even blunt in expressing his opinions.

He was asked whether he thought the United States was making progress toward a Middle East settlement and whether Secretary of State Kissinger was right in what he was doing as mediator in that conflict.

Changing Tactics

Well, he said, you are changing your tactics from time to time, but on the whole, your judgment, I think, is a good one. What you are trying to achieve, he added, is what must be achieved, but, of course, the key is the Israeli attitude.

Giscard said he was in touch with President Sadat of Egypt on the telephone on these problems, and that Sadat was "absolutely convinced" that a new step of disengagement was going to be taken last March. Giscard added that Sadat felt "cheated," but was finally persuaded that this was not true and was now ready to talk seriously about a final settlement.

It was a mistake for Israel to assume that time would work to its advantage, President Giscard said. The United States did send troops to the Lebanon during the Eisenhower administration, but he doubted that it would be prepared to do so in the event of another Arab-Israeli war. Arms yes, but men no. (Israel has never asked for American troops.)

Nothing is said in Paris or Britain these days about the legal controversy between the parties to the Middle East dispute. The Arab states claim that a "state of belligerency" exists with Israel, though the UN Security Council has ruled twice that a state of war does not exist.

UN Resolution

Israel, in contrast, claimed that the cease-fire resolutions that brought the 1967 war to an end and the Security Council's Resolution No. 242 entitles it to remain on the 1967 cease-fire lines until the parties themselves reach a peace agreement in conformity with the principles and provisions of Resolution No. 242.

This dispute was not resolved during President Ford's recent talks with President Sadat and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel.

Giscard seemed irritated by these legalities. His point was that this endless debate over the meaning of an ambiguous Security Council resolution is meaningless and that a political settlement will have to be made soon on the basis of the facts if another war and another oil embargo are to be avoided.

In short, Israel is getting little support in Western Europe, where the governments are preoccupied with their own internal affairs and want oil and peace at almost any price.

Kissinger Watched

Consequently, they are watching Kissinger's efforts to get more concessions out of Israel and the U.S. Senate's efforts to help Israel with the closest attention, and they are frankly afraid that the United States may put Israel's interests ahead of Europe's.

Thus, Israel can expect little help from Europe, which is putting pressure on the United States to put pressure on Israel to make not an interim but a general settlement along the borders of 1967. And if this is not negotiated, there's little doubt that Europe will hold Washington responsible, as usual, for whatever happens.

Letters

Praise for Lewis

As to why journalists learned so little from Watergate (Anthony Lewis's column, IHT, June 2), it is probably because few are so thoughtful or conscientious as Mr. Lewis. Most newsmen, I suspect (Mr. Lewis is a notable exception), have a Hemingwayish love of an occasional, clear-cut, give-'em-hell fight, irrespective of prudence or morality. By and large they, like most Americans, seized on the Mayaguez action as a vent for feelings frustrated by Vietnam (and by Watergate as well, for there too they were denied the catharsis that a Senate trial would have afforded).

An Anthony Lewis seems somehow small and bleeding-heart beside a bullish Hemingway. Seems. Until we look carefully at the real issues, as Mr. Lewis persuaded us to do.

HARRY B. DAVIS.
Eppelheim, W. Germany.

Ford and Spain

In answer to the New York Times editorial entitled "Blunder in Spain" (IHT, June 4), I, an American of 31 years residence in Spain, disagree violently with the writer's criticisms of "smiling President Ford standing alongside Generalissimo Franco in an open limousine waving to the crowds" in Madrid during his recent visit. It has been traditional in this friendly country for its existing leader to receive foreign chiefs of state in this manner.

Since Spain remains one of the few countries where two chiefs of state in an open car can pass through cheering crowds, should this demonstration of freedom and lack of fear be cause for the indignation of American newspapers? How many countries can offer this kind of hospitality today and who is responsible for this state of internal well-being other than Gen. Franco? Are the journalists of the United States determined to insult the countries in Europe whose leaders and people remain firm friends? What a difference with the trip to Italy where President Ford had to be hidden from the public!

Do American newspapers really consider what is happening in Portugal as democracy while they deduce that life in peaceful prosperous Spain is dangerous to democracy? It is rather obvious that the most successfully anti-Communistic country in Europe today is Spain. But do American newspapers now want to help all Europe become Communist?

ALINE GRIFFITH ROMANONES
Madrid.

Rockefeller Playing His Many Roles

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—I went to s[ee] Nelson Rockefeller the oth[er] day and found myself watchi[ng] him merge one role into anoth[er] in a spectacle of busy confusio[n]. The Vice-President shuffled [a]into his cortege as he was leavi[ng] his rooms in the Executive Offi[ce] Building adjacent to the Whi[te] House en route to his office in t[he] Senate. As we walked to his c[ar] I asked him what he was worki[ng] on.

"Everything," he said. "Y[ou] name it. It's one commissi[on] down, five commissions to go."

At that point he ducked into t[he] White House to leave some pape[rs]. His press secretary, Hugh Morro[w] explained that the one down w[as] the commission on the CIA whi[ch] had just turned in its report. Th[e] others included groups studyi[ng] the quality of water, industri[al] productivity, federal pay scal[es] and the organization of the go[v]ernment for foreign policy.

In the car going up to t[he] Capitol, I asked Rockefeller if h[is] many activities weren't a source [of] trouble with the White Hou[se] staff. He allowed as how t[he] staff—by which he clearly mea[nt] Donald Rumsfeld—had made u[p] necessarily heavy weather ov[er] the release of the CIA report.

"I used to worry about stuff li[ke] that," he said waving his ha[nd] as though brushing aside t[he] merest trivia. "That was when [I] first came to Washington, back [in] 1940. But now I'm relaxed. I l[et] other people worry about stu[ff] like that."

In his Senate office, the Vic[e] President suddenly asserted [a] more modest self. "You have [to] remember," he said, "that m[y] only job is presiding over t[he] Senate and serving as an advis[er] to the President."

I mentioned a large-scal[e] energy project which I had hea[rd] he was getting up. His e[yes] brightened. He spoke of va[st] possibilities for future develop[-] ment of nuclear power, of co[al] of oil shale. "We have mo[re] shale in this country," he sa[id] "than the Arabs have oil in t[he] whole Middle East."

I asked him about the Whit[e] House statement that the Pres[i]dent wanted him on the ticket a[s] vice-president in 1976 but that h[e] would have to earn his plac[e]. Did that mean he would go ou[t] to woo his old enemies in th[e] conservative wing of the party?

Rockefeller said, "No." I aske[d] him why. He said the con[-] servative wing was a "minorit[y]" in a minority." I asked abou[t] Barry Goldwater and his sug[-] gestion that Rockefeller replac[e] Henry Kissinger as secretary o[f] state, leaving the vice-presidenc[y] for somebody else.

Rockefeller let that down easily[.] He said Goldwater had committe[d] himself, with seeking re-electio[n] in 1974, not to support Rockefelle[r] for vice-president. Now Gold[-] water couldn't break that com[-] mitment. By suggesting him a[s] secretary of state, Goldwater wa[s] really saying Rockefeller wa[s] okay for vice-president.

I expressed doubt on that scor[e] and suggested to Rockefeller tha[t] the conservatives were going t[o] move hard and fast to break wha[t] they thought was a commitmen[t] he had from the President[.] Rockefeller said he didn't wan[t] a commitment from Mr. For[d.] He pulled from his pocket a lett[er] to a Republican group in Ne[w] York which asked them not t[o] endorse him for vice-presider[t] because that choice should b[e] left entirely up to the nominee for president.

The letter urged—in tern[s] predicated on the principle tha[t] flattery will get you everywhere—the nomination of Mr. Ford. [It] said: "We have a great Pres[i]dent in the White House... H[e] stands out above all others i[n] the qualities of strength, courag[e] integrity, perception, balance an[d] leadership."

A little later Kurt Waldheim[,] the UN secretary general, can[e] to call. As they chatted f[or] photographers, Rockefeller sa[id] of his job: "It's not very im[-] portant. But it's where the actio[n] is."

I came away with the sen[se] that I had just watched a hom[e] run hitter stroking singles, a ma[n] of consequence playing Throttl[e] bottom. The act can't possib[ly] fool the conservative Republ[i]cans. They hate Rockefeller an[d] will now push harder than ev[er] even perhaps to the point [of] threatening a third party und[er] John Connally, to force him o[ff] the ticket.

Nor the Democrats. They a[re] bound to see in the intimati[on] that the assassination pl[ot] against Fidel Castro was suppor[t]ed by John and Robert Kenned[y] a touch of Agnewism. So it [is] has to be for one person, t[he] only one who counts for Rock[e]feller now, the only one who c[an] keep him where the action is[,] Gerald Ford.

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Six Officers Charged in Zaire 'Plot'

Newspaper Reports Many More Arrests

By Thomas A. Johnson

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 18 (NYT).—Six high-ranking army officers have been arrested here on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The names of the three generals, a colonel and two majors were published this morning in the government daily paper Salongo. It said many more persons had been arrested, but their names were not made public.

While the newspaper has charged that the United States was part of the alleged conspiracy, there has been no specific mention of any Americans being accused. In an editorial today, the several hundred Americans living here were told that they had no cause to worry, since the "legitimate anger of the Zaire people was addressed only to those Americans responsible—the true instigators of this Machiavellian episode."

It said, "We are firmly convinced that the friendship between the United States and Zaire will not be tarnished by the recent events."

The editorial was in contrast to one in the other government-controlled daily paper, Elima, which warned yesterday that "no Yankees" would leave this country alive if Mr. Mobutu were harmed.

U.S. Role Denied

Highly placed sources at the U.S. Embassy continued to maintain that the United States had no part in the reported attempted coup. "We are both surprised and puzzled by it all," a source said.

This afternoon, thousands of people paraded through the streets to demonstrate their support for Mr. Mobutu. The demonstration was called and closely supervised by the country's single political party, the Popular Movement for the Revolution.

As of early evening, there had been no incidents. There have been no reported anti-American incidents in this city since the news media started accusing the United States on Sunday.

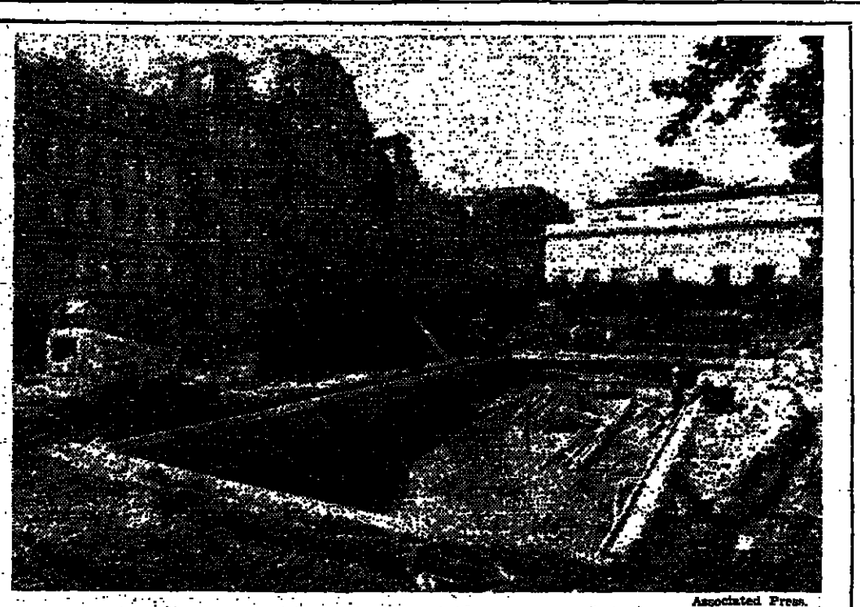
Of the six officers arrested, three were reported to have studied in or been assigned to diplomatic posts in the United States.

An embassy source said this was not unusual, since a U.S. military advisory unit, now numbering 12 officers and enlisted men, has long ben active in this country, and the United States spends about $800,000 a year training Zaire soldiers in the United States.

The generals arrested were Brig. Gen. Katsuva Wa Kasirwira, 35, political commissar and chief of staff of the ground forces; Brig. Gen. Utshudi Wembolenga, 45, former commander of the H Military Region at Lubumbashi, and Brig. Gen. Fallu Umbu, 39, who until two weeks ago had been the military attaché at the Zaire Embassy in Washington.

Also arrested were Col. Omba Pene Djunga, 36, a private secretary to Mr Mobutu, and Maj. Bula Butupu Bajikila, 29, who returned four months ago from a U.S. military school and was assigned to the general staff.

The sixth officer arrested was Maj. Mpika Ntoya Zi Bikembo, 31, who recently returned from studies at the U.S. Army base in Fort Bragg, N.C. It was reported that as a class assignment, Maj. Mpika had prepared a report on "how to plan and carry out a coup d'état against the government of Zaire."



Associated Press.

WHITE HOUSE SWIMMING POOL—Photographic progress report on work on the pool at the White House which is being built with the help of private donations.

UN Trade Boycott of Rhodesia

Gabon Called Leading Violator of Embargo

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, June 18 (UPI).—Gabon, a black African nation, has become a leading violator of the UN trade embargo against Rhodesia, according to diplomats here.

If Mozambique closes its ports to Rhodesian trade after it gains independence later this month, Gabon could become "the main crack in the embargo" and a key to the survival of the white-ruled government in Salisbury, the diplomats said.

The United States is caught in the middle. A jet plane which the United States sold to the Gabon government is the main vehicle used for breaking the embargo, the diplomats said. The U.S. government has protested to Gabon several times against its use.

Other Countries

The diplomats said that other black African nations—mainly Zaire—also trade with Rhodesia. But they ssid that Gabonese President Albert-Bernard Bongo has helped Rhodesia for at least six years, despite trade sanctions voted by both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

"Dialogue and tolerance allows for a very pragmatic approach and Bongo is a pragmatist above all," a diplomat said. "He's willing to take money from whoever is willing to give it to him."

That Rhodesian trade passes through Libreville airport is well known in this West African capital. High-quality Rhodesian beef is sold openly in Libreville restaurants and butcher shops.

Gabon also benefits from fees charged for transshipment through Libreville of trade—also illegal—between Rhodesia and Western Europe. The diplomats described these fees as "a tidy sum."

When President Bongo bought the U.S. aircraft in 1969, he told Washington that he wanted to use it as his personal airliner, the diplomats said. Instead, they said, he has leased it ever since to Affretair, a Gabonese firm allegedly backed by Rhodesian money and run by a Rhodesian citizen named David Adams.

Affretair runs flights to Salisbury about once a week, they said. Meat is brought here from Rhodesia and taken off the aircraft. The plane then flies on to Europe, picks up heavy equipment—probably electronic gear and similar goods, they said—and returns to Rhodesia via Libreville.

En route, it must fly over the Congo, Zaire and Zambia. None of the three, as far as is known, has tried to stop the flights. All three, like Gabon, belong to the UN and the OAU.

A diplomat reported "general suspicion" here that the plane occasionally ferries arms to Rhodesia—an especially serious violation of the embargo. But another disagreed, saying he "doubted that Bongo would go that far."

Diplomats said that Gabonese officials, asked about the regular trade with Salisbury, make little attempt to hide it but defend it as "strictly a commercial deal."

Slow Progress Is Seen at Talks By Angola Chiefs

NAKURU, Kenya, June 18 (Reuters).—Leaders of the three rival Angolan liberation movements have reached agreement on ways to streamline their transitional government but progress in their talks here appeared to be slower today than expected.

On the third day of talks at Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta's residence, the three Angolan leaders confirmed that the discussions about preparations for independence from Portugal in November were going well.

Agostinho Neto, the leader of the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, said the talks could last three or four more days. Originally they were expected to end tomorrow.

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said the talks were making progress, and Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola commented:

"If they say we are making progress, we are. I agree things are going well."

AMA Supports Right Of Doctors to Strike

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 18 (UPI).—The American Medical Association voted yesterday to keep the right to strike, but left it up to each doctor to decide under what circumstances he would suspend his practice.

The House of Delegates, the AMA's 240-member governing body, adopted two amendments to a "strike resolution" following a long and often heated debate.

Sid Gordon, 57, Is Dead; Former Baseball Star

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI).—Sid Gordon, 57, who hit 202 homers and had a .283 career batting average with three National League baseball teams during the 1940s and 1950s, died yesterday.

Mr. Gordon, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., played for the New York Giants, Boston Braves and Pittsburgh Pirates during a 13-year career. He was a strong-armed, dangerous-hitting outfielder-third baseman.

He batted .299 with 30 homers and 107 RBIs for the Giants in 1948 and hit .304 with 27 homers and 103 RBIs for the Braves in 1950.

Mr. Gordon was traded by the Giants to the Braves on Dec. 14, 1949, along with shortstop Buddy Kerr and outfielder Willard Marshall for shortstop Alvin Dark, second baseman Eddie Stanky and pitcher Sam Webb. It was a trade requested by Giant manager Leo Durocher to give him "my kind of team" and it paid off in two pennants and a World Series title for New York.

Edward R. Kennedy

CLEVELAND, June 18 (AP).—Edward R. Kennedy, 52, publisher of the World Almanac and an executive of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, died here Monday apparently after a heart attack.

9 Injured in Bombing Of a Bar in Belfast

BELFAST, June 18 (UPI).—A bomb was thrown from a motorcycle today at the doorway of a pub in a Protestant neighborhood, but it exploded outside. Nine persons were injured.

The police said none of them was seriously hurt, but the blast damaged the outside of the bar and wrecked a parked automobile.

The two motorcyclists fled toward the Roman Catholics' nearby Falls Road district, where they abandoned the bike.

'Hegemony' Clause Is Key Element

Moscow Warns Japan on Chinese Treaty

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 18 (WP).—The Soviet Union warned Japan today not to conclude with China a peace and friendship treaty that contains a clause opposing the "hegemony in Asia of a third power"—namely Moscow.

In a published statement, which Japanese diplomats said was formally presented to their ambassador in Moscow last week, the Kremlin cautioned Tokyo against doing "anything that could be detrimental to the development of relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan."

The warning climaxes a mounting Soviet campaign in the press and through diplomatic channels against the proposed Chinese-Japanese accord. Moscow's objections have already delayed completion of the pact, but apparently the Kremlin believes that the Japanese may eventually sign it.

The Russians are unhappy about any such treaty between their two Asian neighbors, but have settled on the hegemony clause as a particular point of contention. "This provision," today's statement said, "is aimed first and foremost against the Soviet Union."

Trouble-Free Ties

Japan's dilemma is that if it signs the document in anything like its present form, relations with the Soviet Union are bound to deteriorate. Tokyo has sought in recent years to maintain Moscow ties that are trouble-free if not necessarily close.

On the other hand, China has made it plain, from the outset of negotiations late last year, that it wants the anti-hegemony clause. The Chinese term "ba chuan"—meaning "the physical way" or "way of force"—refers, in Peking's view, to domination over other nations.

The precedent was set in the Chinese-American declaration signed in Shanghai in February, 1972, which renounced Chinese and American hegemony in Asia and opposed efforts at hegemony by anyone else. Later that year, the Japanese signed a communiqué normalizing relations with Peking and it contained an identical clause.

But it was only when the discussions began on a peace and friendship treaty between Peking and Tokyo that the Russians started their active lobbying against any such language.

Apparently, Moscow is now concerned enough about continuing Chinese diplomatic advances in Asia to see the hegemony controversy as a useful device for stalling, if not preventing, progress. Moreover, the Kremlin is frustrated by its own inability to reach a peace treaty with Japan.

The Soviet Union holds the four Kurile Islands seized from Japan at the end of World War II and a peace agreement is considered impossible by Tokyo without that property being returned. Moscow fears that turning over the relatively insignificant real estate would establish a model for Peking's territorial claims along the border. The latest Chinese maps show the Kuriles as Japanese.

Growing Trade

In other ways, Soviet-Japanese relations have been developing reasonably well and Tokyo is now one of Moscow's main trading partners outside the Communist camp. "Our countries are neighbors," today's statement said, "and objective necessity demands that relations between them develop along the road of genuine friendship... and mutually advantageous cooperation."

As a consequence, the statement continued, it is in the "common interest" of Japan and the Soviet Union to "give a proper rebuff" to any efforts to weaken ties. "The Soviet Union adheres precisely to this line," it said, "and counts on the same approach by its neighbor—Japan."

Statements of this kind by the Russians are unusual. Today's was carried by the official press agency Tass but without attribution to any authority.

However, sources said the same protest was handed to Ambassador Akira Shigemitsu on June 12 by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Starting in February, the Soviet press has been criticizing the proposed treaty while Soviet diplomats privately conveyed Moscow's concern in meetings here and in Tokyo. In a speech last month, Mr. Gromyko cautioned Japan against adapting its "policy to a strategy that is detrimental to its security."

Mali Chauffeur Kills Envoy to Brussels

BRUSSELS, June 18 (UPI).—Mali's ambassador to Belgium, Allounde Sissiko, 52, was shot to death in his office today by his chauffeur, a spokesman for the Mali Embassy said.

The chauffeur, identified as Keita Kalifa, 23 committed suicide after killing the ambassador, the spokesman said. No motive was given for the shooting.

Caramanlis Party Chooses Rightist To Be President

ATHENS, June 18 (AP).—The party of Premier Constantine Caramanlis today proposed veteran politician Constantine Tsatsos to be president of the Greek republic for the next five years.

Mr. Tsatsos, 76, is almost certain to be elected by parliament since Mr. Caramanlis's party, the New Democracy party, controls 216 of the 300 seats there.

The political opposition has not officially reacted to Mr. Tsatsos's candidacy, but it is believed that its members will cast blank ballots during the election Friday in parliament.

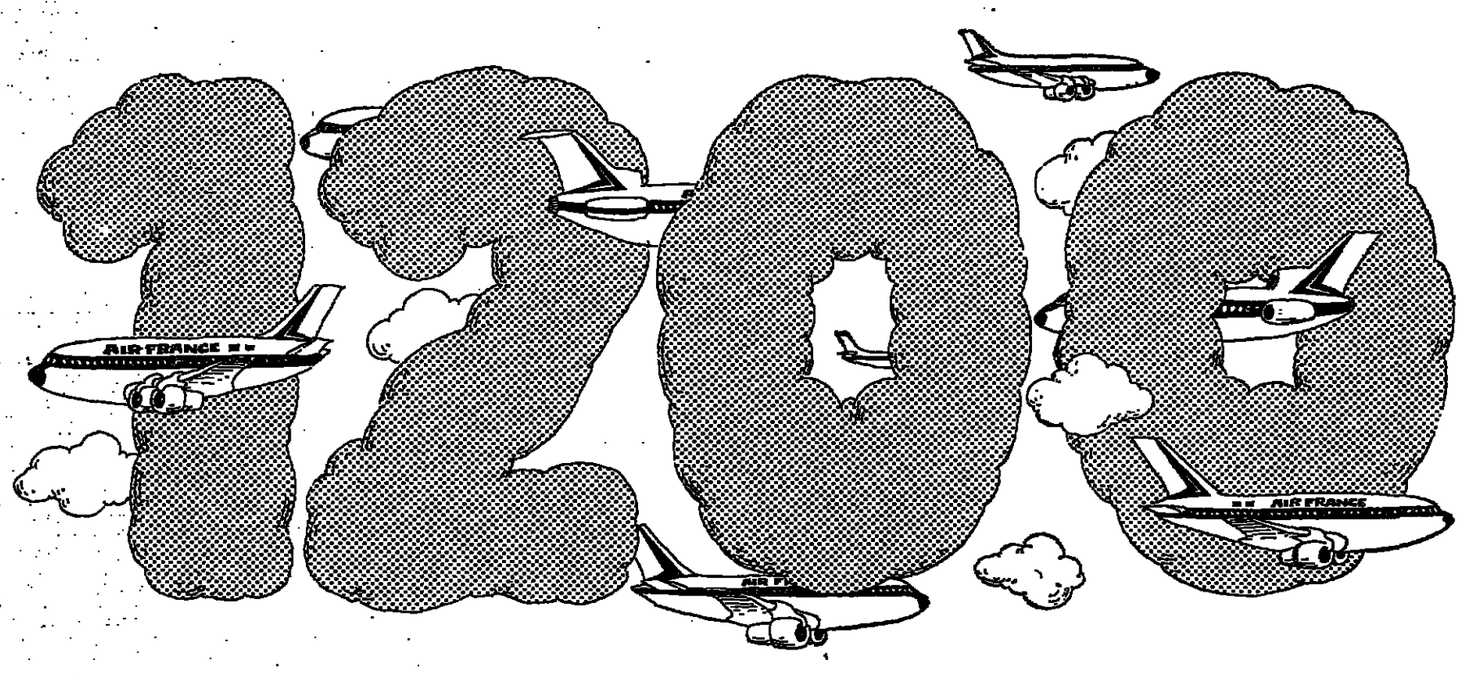
Mr Tsatsos, a rightist, has served in various ministerial posts since entering politics in 1946. He is considered a staunch supporter of Mr. Caramanlis's policies.

He is an honorary member of parliament, appointed by Mr. Caramanlis following the November, 1974, general elections. Later, he was chosen to head the committee that drafted Greece's republican constitution after the monarchy was voted out in a nationwide plebiscite.

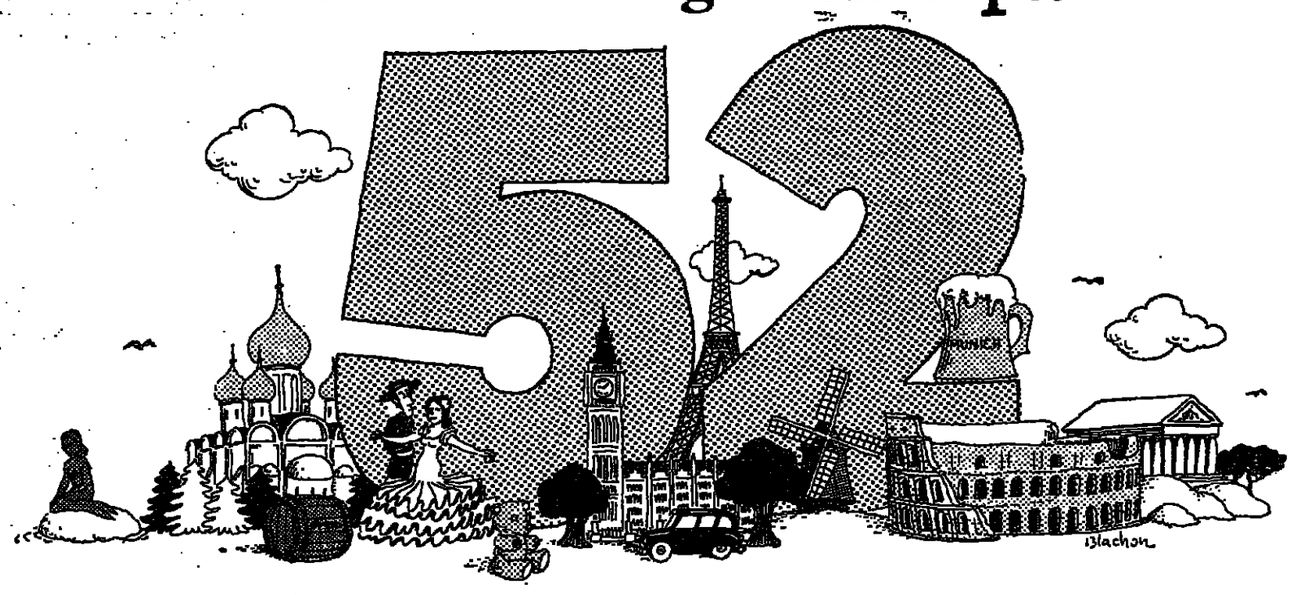
Soviet Vote Turnout Was 99.96 Per Cent

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP).—Soviet election officials claimed today that more than 99 per cent of the voters turned out for regional elections Sunday.

Tass said that 99.96 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls to choose local and regional legislators in the 15 republics. The Communist party is the only legal party and all candidates run unopposed.



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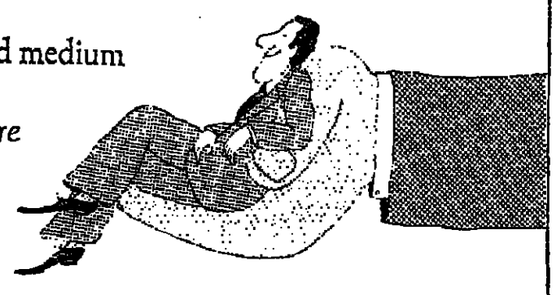


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Sexuality and the Mentally Disabled

By Betty Liddick

An increasing number of handicapped people and health-care professionals around the United States are speaking out for the sexual rights of the mentally disabled.

LOS ANGELES.—They were planning their wedding. It will be them against the world, but Sandra Richardson and Rodger Mason are determined. Though both are mentally retarded—he mildly, she moderately—they will marry July 7.

Sometimes when they are out together, Miss Richardson, whose right arm was amputated at the elbow after a childhood accident, and Mason, who has cerebral palsy, encounter hostile stares. Once a boy and girl threw Miss Richardson to the ground and set fire to her hair.

"People don't like or trust the mentally disabled," Mason said, the words coming laboriously. "Given enough time, maybe people will understand we're trying to live a normal life." That means that they want the right to marry (marriage is legally prohibited in some states), the sanction to live together. They want genetic counseling and they want to bear children and have access to privacy, Mason and Miss Richardson said.

Increasing Number

They join an increasing number of handicapped people and health-care professionals around the country in speaking out for sexual rights for the mentally disabled. (The term is preferred to "retarded".)

"We have sexual feelings like everybody else. Of course we do," Mason said. "My father told me he wants me to marry a girl with a good head on her shoulders who could help with the cooking and stuff. Believe me. I've tried to find a girl that would take me. They all look down on me and say, 'Get the hell out of here.' Sandra has never said that."

They will look for an apartment, the couple said. They will learn to budget and they will have a family. If their child were mentally disabled, they would accept him, said Miss Richardson, 26. And if he were normal, "we'd be tickled to death," said Mason, 22. "That's what Sandra and I want. A normal life."

Maybe there could be a sexual rights movement if mentally disabled people could somehow unite, he said. It could happen with the push for "normalization" in the lives of the handicapped already underway.

Joan Ell Amundson is director of program services at Harbor Regional Center. The private agency on the Harbor General Hospital grounds in Torrance receives state funds to help the developmentally disabled, including physically and mentally handicapped.

Miss Amundson, who used to get hate mail when she spoke to parents and professionals five years ago, believes the retarded have as much right to the expression of their sexuality as they do their creativity. She plunged into the topic, addressing a group of parents whose children are mentally retarded.

"Retarded children get to a certain age and do just what normal brothers and sisters do and because we didn't expect that behavior, we describe it as bad, deviant. We don't deal with it. Our goal is to teach appropriate sexual behavior.

"I think most would agree most retarded persons should not have children. But these days people who have sex are not necessarily married. And sex does not equal pregnancy. There's a failure on our part to distinguish between sex and having babies."

There are isolated sex education projects for the mentally retarded in Los Angeles County, nothing more. The Los Angeles Regional Family Planning Council has begun a comprehensive program to define the needs and resources for sex education for the mentally disabled. But it will be the end of the year before the project gets rolling.

When Ed Harper went to a meeting at his daughter's school and heard a social worker advocate sexual rights for the mentally retarded, he objected. Not obnoxiously, but forcefully all the same. Maybe it was his 20 years as a city policeman that gave Harper—a big, bluff man—an aura of authority. Only one parent challenged him and the argument was quickly dropped.

Later, one afternoon at home in Burbank, he considered the issue again, still acknowledging the sexual needs of the mentally disabled, but not agreeing that they have the right to express them. The opposition this time came from his wife.

"We went to the meeting to find out about sterilization," he said. The Harpers (a pseudonym) are parents of Sue, 20, who has Down's syndrome (also called mongolism).

"We wanted to know the pros and cons of the operation," Ed Harper said. "You can't get doctors to do it because they're afraid of malpractice suits."

"I can't say I'm seriously considering sterilization," Mrs. Harper said. She pulled up a chair a few feet from her husband and sat down, cool, unsmiling.

Mrs. Harper said she believes the mentally retarded should have sexual rights, according to their ability to understand. She felt Sue was not capable of understanding. She has told the young woman nothing beyond basic hygiene and, unlike many parents, Mrs. Harper has few fears about her daughter's being sexually victimized.

"Sue's living in quite a protected environment," she said. "The school bus leaves her off at the front door and waits till she gets inside. She doesn't wander around the neighborhood. She stays inside."

"But you never know," Harper said. "Being a policeman, of course, I've talked to her about not getting into cars, except Dad's car."

"I don't believe in making a problem of something that doesn't exist," his wife said. "Why tax her mind with something she can't understand?"

"She talks about marriage all the time," her husband said, his tone even and unemotional, in no way a challenge.

Mrs. Harper snapped. "She doesn't have the slightest idea what marriage involves. It's playing house to her. It's natural for girls, 20, to talk about getting married. Certainly, she's very aware of the opposite sex."

Allan Shoff, an urban planner, will head the Los Angeles Regional Family Planning Council project. The program, he says, will not just be an "organ recital" of physiology but will give advice on what to do when you're turned down for a date—something normal people have difficulty with.

Mr. Shoff is proceeding slowly, building support by bringing together an advocate group to help with planning. He said that he was on an ad hoc committee that has drawn up a list of rights for the retarded, including the right to marry and bear children.

The state health department is studying legal rights of the retarded. The California civil code, for example, says that no marriage license "shall be granted when either party is an imbecile or insane." No definition is given for imbecility, and it is generally agreed that the California law is so vague that retarded couples can marry without difficulty.

Other states have similar laws which may be challenged as retarded persons, who increasingly are living in communities rather than in institutions, choose to marry.

Teachers and health-care professionals from around the country gathered recently for a convention of the Council for Exceptional Children. The speakers included well-known authors on sex education.

Henry Fischer said: "Retarded children are going to be exposed to sexual gestures, pictures and terms whether we like it or not. We're in a better position if we take the initiative."

He offered these general principles: Begin with the individual. Set the tone and be casual, matter of fact. Elicit information and, don't be shocked by colloquialisms. Say, "Yes, and here's the regular word for that."

Medora Bass, who found it "pretty lonely" when she began discussing rights for the retarded more than 30 years ago, said she has found conservative communities often will accept sex education for the handicapped when they won't for normal children.

Estimates Vary

One reason may be the realization that mental disabilities can be inherited (estimates vary, with some saying a retarded couple has as high as 80 times the chance of having a retarded child as does a normal couple), Miss Bass said.

"Birth control and sterilization for the retarded are very complex problems, involving the rights of the retarded, the parents, the potential child and the community which may become responsible for the child and the family," she said.

Community help would be necessary even for the normal offspring of retarded parents, Miss Bass said. "Most of the retarded can live in the community and many can marry but most cannot adequately care for children unless provided with extensive and intensive support services."

Those problems shouldn't prevent parents and teachers and professionals from trying to solve them so that the retarded can live normal lives, she said. "Life is difficult enough without depriving them of sex."

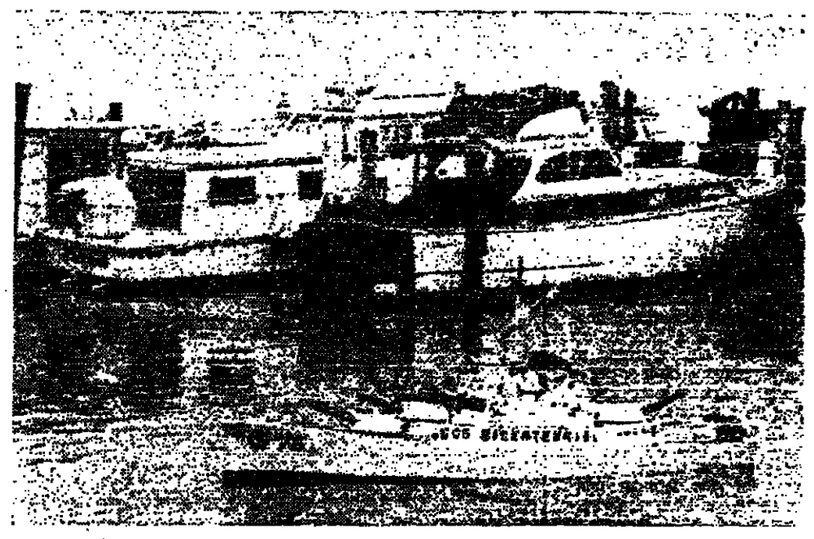
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Persian Dictionary Found in Tashkent

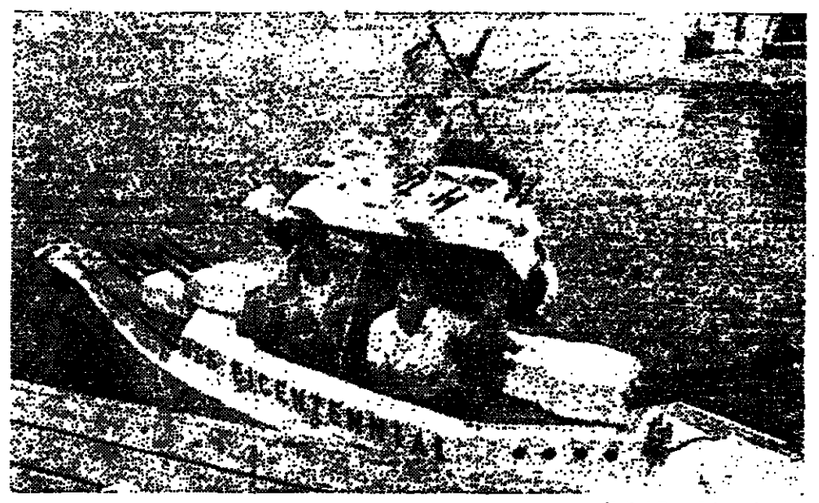
MOSCOW, June 18 (UPI).—A 14th-century Persian dictionary, which scholars thought was lost, has been discovered in a library in Tashkent and published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Tass said today.

The 5,000-word manuscript, compiled in India, included borrowings from other languages such as Turkic, Arabic and Greek.

Titled "A Speaking and World-Exploring Dictionary," the book contains contemporary words related to medicine, geography, farming, animals and flowers.



MINI BATTLESHIP—The U.S. Bicentennial, an 18-foot scale model of the Battleship Massachusetts, arrives (above) at Manhattan's 79th Street boat basin on the Hudson River. Teachers Pat and Cecil Gates (below) of Los Angeles launched the replica in Miami three months ago, then sailed it up the Intracoastal Waterway. Their eventual destination is Fort Ticonderoga in Upstate New York, one of the first British outposts to fall during the revolution.



United Press International.

Japanese 'Beginner' Sings Memorable 'Butterfly'

By Henry Pleasants

OPERA IN LONDON

LONDON, June 18 (IHT).—The indisposition of Jeanette Pilou has given the Royal Opera its second Japanese Madame Butterfly in six months, the first having been Yasuko Hayashi, who sang two memorable performances in January.

The newcomer is Sung Sook Lee, who jumped in on short notice for performances June 12 and last night. They will not be forgotten quickly by those fortunate enough to have been on hand, especially her first act, beginning with as meltingly lovely an entrance as I have experienced in nearly half a century of Butterfly watching.

Her accomplishment is the more remarkable in that it is the work of a singer who is hardly more than a beginner. She had been runner-up in a "Madame Butterfly" competition in Tokyo a couple of years ago, and had sung a performance for a youth series in San Francisco, and that is about all. And yet she faced the big house in Covent Garden and one of the most taxing roles in the repertoire with the poise and assurance of a veteran.

The familiar problem of "Madame Butterfly" is that Puccini wrote music tailored to the vocal opulence of an Italian dramatic soprano for women who have to impersonate a 15-year-old Japanese. The contradictory requirements are almost impossible to reconcile. Hayashi came closest to bringing it off. Sung Sook Lee is more the Japanese child bride than the Italian dramatic soprano, which is why the first act is her best.

She hasn't quite the vocal amplitude and physical strength for the grueling second act, but last night, by wisely singing well within her resources, she made the most of what a clear and mellow voice has to give, backing it up with a lively and effecting play of facial expression, posture and movement.

Jose Carreras, her first-act partner, continues to look and act more like a Spanish tenor than an American naval lieutenant, but since this Spanish tenor sings like a Spanish angel, all is forgiven. As with Madame Butterfly, one can't have everything, and what we had in both singers was treasurable.

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1975

French Firms See No Sign Of Recovery

Upturn Is Ruled Out Before End of Year

PARIS, June 18 (Reuters).—Much industrialists doubt that there will be any substantial recovery in output before the end of the year, with their views reflecting uncertain domestic demand and increasingly aggressive international competition, the Bank of France said today.

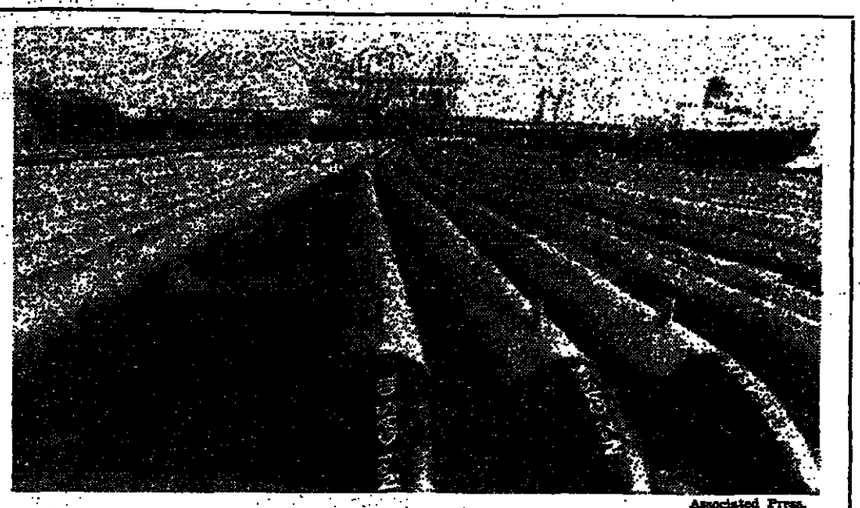
Recent government measures to stimulate investment have had little impact so far, and in any case seem only likely to maintain planned projects rather than create new investment, it added in its latest economic review.

Overall, firms are working at around two-thirds of capacity, and the normal recovery seen in domestic orders at this time of the year has not yet occurred. Order books have declined yet again, while French and foreign customers are pressing for price terms which reduce companies' profitability.

Moreover, French exporters are having difficulty in maintaining or gaining new market shares as a result of the franc's firmness on foreign exchange markets, the report adds.

Capital goods manufacturers think activity may maintain existing levels until the autumn at the basis of orders in hand, but for intermediate products there is no hope of an improvement before the end of the year.

The situation in consumer goods is uncertain due to continuing doubts over any recovery in consumer expenditure after the summer holidays, it said.



Associated Press.

FIRST SHIPMENT—Britain received its first delivery of North Sea oil Wednesday. Tanker Theogennitor, berthed at the BP refinery at Isle of Grain, in the Thames estuary, brought 13,000 tons of oil from the Argyll field, off the coast of Scotland.

Study Clears 'Cartels' of Causing Inflation

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—A careful study of the economic literature and statistics over 40 years provides no clear evidence that "administered prices" set by producers in "concentrated" industries are a cause of inflation, a leading administration economic official told Congress yesterday.

Albert Rees, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, released a lengthy analysis of this perennial question as he testified in opposition to any further price and wage-control power before a House Banking subcommittee.

He asked that his monitoring agency be continued essentially unchanged without such additional authority as the right to demand prenotification or delay of wage or price increases.

The Senate has already passed legislation along the lines requested by Mr. Rees, with no significant new control powers. Legislation is needed by Aug. 15 if the council's authority is not to lapse.

Little Support Seen

There does not appear to be much support in either house of Congress for expanded control powers.

The study on administered prices made public by Mr. Rees was done by Ralph Beals, a professor of economics at Amherst College. It was commissioned as part of an all-day conference on the issue conducted by Mr. Rees's agency last April 14.

Starting with analyses by Gardiner Means in the 1930s, amplified by hearings held by Sen. Estes Kefauver in the 1950s and cropping up strongly again in the economic summit meetings last September called by President Ford, there has been a strong body of belief that the pricing power of leading companies in industries dominated by a small number of producers is an independent cause of higher prices.

Evidence Inconclusive

Prof. Beals, in his summary of the evidence, stressed that most of it was not conclusive, despite decades of study. But he reached these judgments:

- "For most of the past 20 years, average Bureau of Labor statistics show wholesale prices in the concentrated industries have risen less rapidly than prices in unconcentrated industries. Only by looking at BLS wholesale prices for short recessionary periods or by arbitrarily grouping industries into concentrated and unconcentrated categories can one show that prices in concentrated industries have risen more than prices in unconcentrated industries."
- "Empirical evidence supports the view that prices in the concentrated industries behave somewhat differently than prices in the unconcentrated industries over the (business) cycle . . . on the average they (prices of concentrated industries) appear to rise less than competitive prices in expansions but have recently fallen less or risen more in recessions."

Mr. Rees, in his testimony yesterday, opposed legislation to control prices in concentrated industries. Citing the Beals study, he said that after careful analysis his agency had concluded that concentrated industries do not bear "some special responsibility for inflation."

"In any event," said Mr. Rees, "it is abundantly clear that the economics profession is sharply divided on this issue. It would be highly inadvisable to base legislation on the views of only one side of this unresolved controversy."

AT&T Profit Rose by 16.5% From First Quarter to Second

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP).—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said today that second-quarter earnings were up 16.5 cent from the first quarter still below the record earnings reported a year ago.

The telephone company said nings per share for the three nths ended May 31 were $1.34 hare, compared with $1.15 in the first quarter and $1.39 in the second quarter of 1974.

Net income for the latest period was $809 million, AT&T said, compared with $832 million in the same period last year. Operating revenues totaled $7.12 billion for the quarter, up from $6.51 billion in the 1974 quarter.

"While this growth falls short of the levels of recent years, it nonetheless provides firm grounds for the hope that the worst of the recession's effects are now behind us," said AT&T chairman John Debutts.

He said the improvement in the company's business he reported at the annual meeting in April "continued slowly" during the quarter ended May 31. He said the Bell System had added 800,000 new phones and handled 100 million more long-distance messages than in the 1974 quarter.

For the 12 months ended May 31, AT&T reported earnings of $5.12 a share, or $3.097 billion, compared with $5.19 a share, or $3.14 billion, in the 12 months ended May 31, 1974. Operating revenue for the latest 12-month period was $27.07 billion, the company said, as against $24.7 billion in the corresponding period a year ago.

Krupp's Net Rises 5.8%

ESSEN, West Germany, June 18 (Reuters).—Group net profit at ed. Krupp GmbH rose 5.8 per nt last year to 87.5 million rks compared with 82.7 million rks in 1973, the steel producer d today.

Turnover rose 21 per cent to 7 billion marks.

Krupp is likely to suffer a fall its gross profits this year because of the sharp downturn in ne major sectors such as steel d construction, chairman Ernst olf Mommsen said.

Mr. Mommsen said Krupp now s a very difficult year to get ough.

ts path will be made easier, wever, by the position built up the heavy plant sector, where w orders in the first five nths rose by 51 per cent to 75 billion marks. Overall new lers in the period dropped by per cent to 3 billion marks.

Turnover in the first five nths showed no growth at at 3.68 billion marks, Mommsen said. In the avy plant division, it rose 16 per cent to 480 million rks, but fell by 7 per cent in el to 1.22 billion marks.

U.K. Wage Rate Index Increases by 32.6% in Year

LONDON, June 18 (AP-DJ).—tish wage rates continued to r in May.

The index of basic weekly wage es at May 31 was 174.2, up per cent from a revised 169.3 the end of April and up 32.6 cent from the end of May 4, the Department of Employt reported today.

The index of basic weekly wage es has a base of 100 for 31, 1972.

The sharp increase in wage s underscored the govern-t's lack of success in its rts to achieve voluntary raint in wage demands.

The Department of Employt said the wage increase was inly due to higher national imum rates in the engineer-industry as the first stage of new national agreement.

t said settlements for workers ployed in shipbuilding, cotton nning and weaving and woolen tiles also contributed to the .

Surging wage rates are blamed the main cause of Britain's ring prices. As previously orted, the index of retail prices mid-May was 134.5, up 4.2 cent from mid-April and up per cent from mid-May 1974. is index has a base of 100 for 15, 1974.

Gulf Oil Splitting Its Structure Into Seven Separate Concerns

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—Gulf Oil Corp. has announced a sweeping corporate reorganization that puts most of its operations on a global basis.

Bob Dorsey, chairman, said yesterday that the company is restructuring its operations "into seven investment-center companies which will open new avenues for profitable growth and diversification."

Gulf's new operational entities will thus be individually responsible for returning a profit on investment rather than the more traditional role of performing specific tasks that lead to overall corporate income.

A bank economist commented, "It would appear that Gulf is taking the largest step toward corporate decentralization ever taken by an oil company."

Mr. Dorsey said six of the seven investment-centered companies within Gulf would be on a global basis. The exception would be Gulf Canada, a 68-per-cent-owned subsidiary, which will continue its existing petroleum business in that country.

More Multinational

Thus, at a time multinational companies are coming under increasing criticism both in the United States and overseas, Gulf appears to have chosen to become even more multinational.

Indeed, Gulf has been a major target of criticism because of more than $10.3 million in illegal political contributions domestically and overseas between 1960 and 1972.

Mr. Dorsey commented: "The current business environment necessitates a new organizational structure for our oil and gas operations. We must insure that each element of our business stands on its own merits and that our shareholders receive an adequate return from each and every investment."

The Gulf executive said the company is forming two global energy companies to undertake the activities previously carried out by a number of petroleum and mineral subsidiaries. Most oil companies have their oil and gas operations organized on a national or regional basis.

Change by Late Summer

Mr. Dorsey explained that when the change is complete late this summer, an extractive industries company will assume responsibility for the exploration, production and sale of Gulf's crude oil, natural gas, coal, uranium and other raw materials in the United States and abroad.

A refining and marketing company will have worldwide responsibility for petroleum processing and product sales.

The four other global companies under the new structure will be a chemicals company; a transportation and trading company, which will operate Gulf's fleet of tankers and conduct third-party crude oil and petroleum product sales; a science and technology company, which will conduct and market Gulf's research and technical services including development of technology for coal conversion and shale processing, and a real estate company.

Each company will be headed by a chief executive who will report directly to the chairman and president in Pittsburgh. Each executive will have full authority and responsibility for the success of his business, Gulf said.

IATA Plans Ombudsman For Airlines

GENEVA, June 18 (NYT).—The world's international airlines will soon have an ombudsman to help them end fare kickbacks and other irregular commercial practices that are costing them an estimated $300 million in annual revenue from their passenger traffic.

Knut Hammarskjold, director-general of the International Air Transport Association, is to name a former airline executive to the job of insuring peace when a commercial war threatens to erupt.

The appointment of a "special compliance moderator," as the ombudsman is to be called, is one of a series of measures that the airline trade association is taking to reverse a rapidly deteriorating situation abetted by a shrinking market and rising costs.

Prowl Squad

An additional $300,000 a year is to be spent by the IATA to expand to 50 its prowl squad of detectives who seek to catch in the act those of its 112 member airlines who cut fares, bribe travel agents or otherwise break the fair-trade rules that they themselves have set with the approval of their governments.

Another measure is a request to airline presidents to sign blank "search warrants" that will enable the IATA detectives to enter company offices and demand the on-the-spot opening of accounts and other records.

It has also been decided to hire auditors to check accounts for hidden slush funds and any other large-scale commercial malpractices involving improper payoffs.

TWA Head Resigns

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI).—The president and marketing director of Trans World Airlines resigned today in a major management shakeup at the financially troubled airline.

TWA said F.C. Wiser, president and chief operating officer, and Blaine Cooke, vice-president of marketing, resigned effective immediately at a board meeting in Denver, Colorado.

Charles Tillinghast jr., chairman, assumed the additional position of president. But Mr. Wiser and Mr. Cooke said they would be available as consultants or employees during a transitional period.

Their resignations came 24 hours after TWA reported a net loss of $88.6 million for the first five months of this year. In deep financial trouble, TWA has asked the government for an outright subsidy of $184.1 million to cover higher fuel costs.

French Imports of Oil Decline 23.9 Per Cent

PARIS, June 18 (AP-DJ).—French imports of crude oil during the first four months of this year slumped 23.91 per cent compared with the same period a year ago to 34.6 million tons, provisional figures released today by the oil trade association show.

Imports from Persian Gulf countries fell 13.6 per cent while those from Eastern Mediterranean countries dropped 30.8 per cent and from North African producers 54.3 per cent.

SEC Sees More Firms in Bribe Charges

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has brought five civil cases in the last few months against companies involved in illegal political payoffs and foreign bribes, is putting the business community "on notice" that it will take further action in the months ahead.

The commission said it was not employing a "dragnet approach" to corporate corruption, but had dealt so far only with the "more egregious" situations.

The SEC, which has been both praised and criticized for its active role in exposing corporate bribes and payoffs, defended its performance, pointing out that both the ability and the integrity of corporate managers were appropriate subjects for disclosure.

It said it would act in future when specific information was brought to its attention, or when it suspected "circumstances indicating a possible pattern of activity which in our judgment warrants enforcement action."

Sources close to the SEC investigations indicated that several court cases may be filed against major corporations in the next few months if current inquiries were continued. They did not disclose the names of the companies being investigated.

The general remarks about bribery investigations were in a statement that was to have been delivered yesterday to a congressional subcommittee by Philip Loomis jr., an SEC commissioner. The hearing was postponed until mid-July because of other business in the House, but a copy of Mr. Loomis's scheduled testimony was obtained by The New York Times.

In the prepared material, Mr. Loomis said the SEC began investigating corporations that had made illegal domestic campaign contributions as an outgrowth of cases brought by the Watergate special prosecutor against the same companies.

The investigation, he said, disclosed in some instances the existence of "secret slush funds derived from the creation of expenses for fictitious purposes and disbursed without accountability by corporate executives.

"In our view, this type of activity necessarily rendered inaccurate the financial statements filed with the commission," he said. As a result injunctive actions were brought against Gulf Oil Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Northrop Corp and Ashland Oil Inc.

Following a separate investigation, charges of bribery overseas were brought against United Brands.

Oslo Offers Cash For Unit of BP

OSLO, June 18 (Reuters).—The Norwegian state has offered 610 million crowns ($124.5 million) for British Petroleum Co.'s subsidiary in Norway, Norsk Braendselolje, Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli told a press conference today.

BP holds 50 per cent of the shares in its subsidiary and the remainder is held by Norwegian shareholders. Mr. Brattelli said 305 million crowns would be paid to BP for its assets.

He said the government will decide about purchasing the BP shares by Aug. 15, the deadline set for BP to react to the offer. The deal would then be submitted to parliament for formal approval by the end of November.

As Volume Slumps to 15.6 Million Shares

Prices Drop in Uncertain N.Y. Session

NEW YORK, June 18 (IHT).—Prices closed moderately lower in an uncertain session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 0.78 point to 827.83. It was off more than 6 points at its low for the day and ahead over 2 points at its high. Declining issues led gainers by about seven to six.

Volume totaled 15.59 million shares compared with 19.44 million shares yesterday.

Brokers reported that investors continued to be wary about the economy. Analysts have warned recently that the expected second-half recovery will be slow and that second-quarter earnings reports may be disappointing.

G.D. Searle, one of the most active shares, dipped 1/8 to 18 5/8 on 195,100 shares.

Searle was the subject of a report in which analysts touched on the various problems that have been depressing the firm's stock recently.

Southern, also active, edged up 1/4 to 12 3/4 on 362,500 shares. After the market closed yesterday, it announced a public offering of 11 million common shares at $12.50 each.

American Telephone, which reported earnings for the three months ended May 31, rose 1/8 to 49 1/8. Industry analysts said the earnings were in line with estimates.

Du Pont eased 1/4 to 116 1/2 after having dropped 4 yesterday amid a bearish earnings forecast from the firm.

Wean United slipped 7/8 to 6 5/8. The company said it has had a sharp drop in new orders for heavy equipment which, if continued, could hurt operations over the next two years.

In oil stocks, Exxon fell 1 3/8 to 88 7/8, Atlantic Richfield was 99 1/2, down 1 1/4, California Standard 31 5/8, off 3/8, Mobil Oil 46, down 5/8, Sohio 70 1/2, off 3/4 and Getty Oil 184 1/2, down 4 1/2.

Analysts attributed selling in oil issues to a reported White House postponement of implementing an earlier decision to end oil price controls.

Sony was one of the most active NYSE issues, closing at 11 3/4, up 1/4. A block of 100,000 shares of the issue traded at 11 5/8.

Fluor closed at 38 1/8 down 3/4. The company said it knew of no reason for the decline.

In the more-volatile issues, IBM closed at 204 1/4, up 3/4, Eastman Kodak 100, up 7/8, Texas Instruments 102 1/8, up 3/8 and Xerox 66 3/8, down 1 3/8.

Procter & Gamble sagged 2 3/8 to 92. Analysts said in a published report that the Federal Trade Commission's investigation into the detergent industry could cast a cloud of uncertainty over Procter & Gamble's stock.

Colgate-Palmolive, also mentioned in the report, dipped 1/8 to 31.

The FTC said last week it is looking into the possibility of anti-competitive practices in the detergent industry.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.37 to 89.47.

The most active issue was Ryan Homes, off 1 to 18, on volume of 53,100 shares.

Also active were Valley Industrial, off 3/4 to 18 3/4; Nolex, up 1/8 to 19 1/8; Syntex, up 1 5/8 to 39 3/4, and Altec, up 1/4 to 1.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.03 to 86.63.

In Chicago profit-taking on recent long positions produced declines in most of the major farm commodity futures pits on the Board of Trade.

Wheat futures closed 8 1/2 cents lower, soybeans 5 cents and corn 3 1/2 cents. Soybean meal was down nearly $3 a ton while soybean oil declined some 25 points.

CIA Study Says Machine Imports By China Surge

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP-DJ).—China's economic growth since 1970 has been accompanied by a "new surge" in machinery imports, with Japan ranking well ahead of other non-Communist countries as the major supplier, according to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In an economic survey of China's machinery imports, completed earlier this year, the CIA said China's total imports of machinery and transport equipment amounted to nearly $800 million in 1973. Imports from non-Communist countries accounted for about $500 million of that total.

Japan has ranked as China's top supplier of machinery, among the non-Communist nations, for a number of years. Japanese shipments totaled nearly $180 million in 1973, compared with about $66.6 million from Britain, $47 million from France, and $45.3 million from West Germany.

While China's imports of all types of machinery have been growing in recent years, the 1973 import volume was still below a $933-million peak reached in 1959.

Bennett to Quit Treasury

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP-DJ).—President Ford today accepted the resignation of Jack Bennett as under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, effective June 30. The White House said Mr. Bennett, who has held the post since June 1974, is returning to private life.

BOUYGUES

turnover in 1974:
£ 200 millions
orders in hand:
£ 330 millions

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Private construction (£ 39 million, +29%)
The good progression of this sector which is mainly in the Paris area would have been better without the incidence of the high cost of interest granted to buyers.

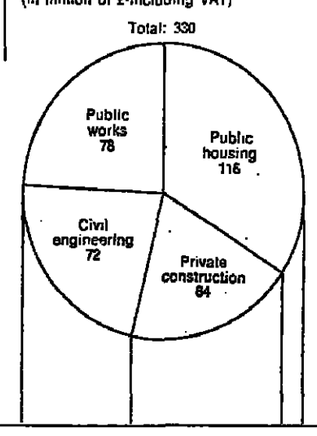
New schemes in progress: Le Saint-Didier in Paris 16th, Les Terrasses de Tourgeville in Deauville and Les Belles-Terres in Nice.

Civil engineering (£ 54 million, +39%)
This sector includes offices, major public buildings, schools, industrial buildings, hospitals.
Principal references are:
- The Flat Tower, 100,000 m² of office-space duly delivered within the scheduled construction period
- Kodak, Ciments Lafarge and the 150,000 m² Galaxie Shopping Centre in Paris.

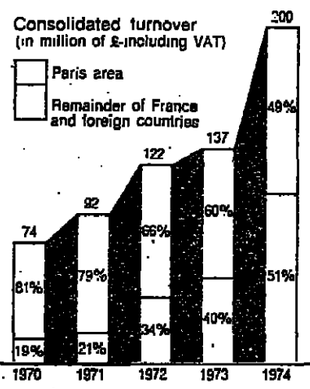
Public works (£ 57 million, +90%)
After an expansion of 56% in 1973, this sector has almost doubled in 1974.
Principal references are:
- Nuclear generating stations for EDF
- Participation in the construction of the Paris-Metz motorway (260 km) which must be finished in 1976
- Olympic Stadium in Tehran
- Laying of a 100 km pipe line on the bed of the Lake of Geneva at depths up to 300 m.

Copies of the annual report in the English language are available upon request from:
BOUYGUES
Direction Générale Finances
381, avenue du Général de Gaulle
92140 Paris-Clamart (France)

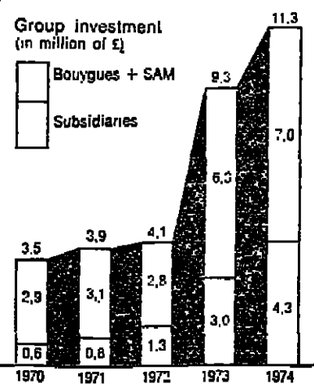
Group order book on 1.1.75
(in million of £-including VAT)



Consolidated turnover
(in million of £-including VAT)



Group investment
(in million of £)



New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75⅞	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	33	75	74⅝	74⅞	
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	8	21	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	12	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	AdmDg .84c	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	AdmEx .77e		19	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—
3⅝	2⅝	Adms Millis		18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Addressog	79	47	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
10	7¼	AdvInv .28e		18	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	
28⅜	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	325	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	49	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
3¾	1⅝	Aileen Inc	8	40	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
78⅜	44¼	AirPrd .20b	19	136	72½	72	72⅛	— ⅛
21½	10½	AircoInc .90	5	34	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
2⅝	1	AJI ndustris		84	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	13	12	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
13	7⅞	Ala Gasl .8	7	8	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	+
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z30	78	78	78	+ ⅛
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	10	21	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅞	AlbanyIn .60	6	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	18	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	204	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
24⅜	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	6	74	22⅞	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	94	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	27	17	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Alexdrs .16e	9	33	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Allsen Mfg	16	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	AllegCo .45e	10	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	23	23¼	23	23⅛	— ¼
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		8	33½	33½	33½	
19½	12⅝	AllgPw 1.52	9	583	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	AllenGrp .40	9	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	192	37⅞	36⅞	37	+ ½
15⅝	12¼	AlldProd 1	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅝	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	8	24	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	165	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Alpha Pl .72	5	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	
58¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	9	428	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ¼
46⅞	26¾	AmalgSug 3	2	10	34½	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	173	53½	52¾	53⅛	— ⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		6	129½	128½	128½	— 1½
13¼	6	AMBAC .60	6	121	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	6	42	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
33⅛	26½	Amrc pf2.60		5	31	31	31	—
22⅜	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	238	19⅞	19½	19⅝	—
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		26	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	7⅛	AAirFlit .44	11	198	17⅞	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	22	489	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	A Baker .20		109	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
41	38½	A Brnds 2.68	8	62	40¼	39	40	+ 1⅛
27	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	9	147	24½	23⅝	23¾	—
11	5	AmBldM .36	7	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	74	31⅞	31½	31¾	+
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mfg		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
19⅛	13⅝	A Chain 1.20	6	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
30⅝	20⅝	A Cvan 1.50	8	271	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
13	8	AmDist .12b	71	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	13	42	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	AmDualVt		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	AmElPw 2	9	717	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
11¾	3⅛	AFamily .24	8	96	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
6	3¼	AmFin .20	24	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		29	23⅝	23⅜	23⅛	+ ¼
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnlns .60	6	63	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		32	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
15⅜	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	39	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
42¾	27¾	A Home .88	28	532	40⅞	40½	40⅞	
191½	128	A Home pf 2		5	183	183	183	— 1½
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .30	25	668	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		11	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
7¾	3½	A Medicl .12	8	30	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	1¾	A Medicorp	6	695	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Am Motors		193	5⅛	5⅝	5½	
38¾	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	104	34¾	33¾	34⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Am Seating	16	39	5⅞	7¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	AmShip .68b	738	33	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	AmStand .80	6	194	10⅞	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
56⅛	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		8	52⅝	52	52¼	—
9⅞	6	AmSteril .28	12	37	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
39¼	25⅛	AmStrs 2.40	7	15	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
52	44⅞	AmT&T 3.40	10	841	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		484	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	40½	ATT pf3.74		81	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—
45	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		14	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	—
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	11	AW prf 1.25		z100	13	13	13	
16⅞	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	10⅛	Ametek 1	7	39	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
22	9⅞	AMF In 1.24	14	67	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	70	17⅛	17	17⅛	
40⅝	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	32	79	36⅝	36	36½	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	78	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Amrep Corp	6	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅞	25⅛	Amstar 2.40	2	44	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
68⅛	35⅛	Amsted 3.60	6	10	62¾	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	131	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	13⅞	Anacond .60	5	459	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
21	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	34	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	20⅝	AnderClay 1	7	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Angelica .72	8	72	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	AnsulCo .62t	5	25	20⅛	20	20⅛	—
12⅝	9⅛	Apache .50	7	8	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	ApcoOil .49t	6	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	11-16	Apeco Corp		256	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	9½	APL Cp 1.20	6	35	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Appld Mag		20	3	3	3	
91	48⅞	ARA Sv 1.46	16	32	88⅝	86	86	— 3
11⅜	6⅞	ArcataN .3b	8	77	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
30⅜	16½	ArchrD .25b	15	64	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
4⅜	1⅝	Arctic Entr		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar		59	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16½	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	163	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	ArBest .22p		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.78	7	37	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24	23	Armco 1.60a	4	72	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		4	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z70	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅛	ArmsICk .80	29	95	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
10⅞	10½	Armst Rub	10	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18	10½	AroCorp 1	5	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5⅜	Arvin .22t	23	19	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
43⅛	35⅛	ASA Ltd .80		543	43⅛	42⅜	42⅛	
19⅜	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	4	140	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	114	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	11	48	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	AsdSpg 1.40	7	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Athlone .40	3	41	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Atlco 1.50e		8	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	19	19⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
102¾	75⅝	AtlRich 2.50	10	327	100⅛	99¾	99⅛	— 1¼
102½	129	AtlRich pf 3		6	170	170	170	— 1½
68⅝	52	AtlRc pf2.80		92	69⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— 1⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		64	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	59	8⅛	7⅞	8	
61⅛	27¼	AutDat .20e	30	94	56⅛	55⅛	55⅝	— 1
4⅝	1⅛	Autom Ind	5	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Avco Corp		35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞	
1⅛	⅜	Avco Cp wt		28	1	1	1	
21⅛	14⅜	AvcoCp pf		4	19⅛	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21¼	AveryPd .30	21	4	32	32	32	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Avis Inc	10	90	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
8¼	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	4	223	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	27¼	AvonPd 1.48	23	339	44⅛	43	44⅛	+ 1⅛
24⅛	10½	Aztec OilGs	17	38	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25	13½	BabckW .80	6	125	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Bache .15e	10	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10	4½	Bakerln .20	9	65	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
52	32	BakerOil .40	21	144	51	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	BaldDH .48	6	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19	11⅛	Ball Cp .60	8	13	17¼	17⅛	17½	
21⅛	15⅛	BalGE 1.56	7	848	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
53½	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		z420	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	2	17½	17½	17½	
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	25	66	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	BanP pf1.25		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
31⅜	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	21	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	62	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	82	38⅝	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19¼	BarbOil 1.60		10	28	27¾	27⅛	— ¼
18⅝	11¼	BardCR .20	17	149	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Basiclnc .60	3	2	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z100	29	29	29	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	BatesMf .20	3	227	2⅛	2¾	2⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅝	BauschL .68	15	191	34	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	31½	BaxtLab .19	35	200	45⅝	45⅛	46	— ⅜
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	12	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
24⅛	14¾	Bearing .32	11	27	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	BeatFds .72	14	219	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Beckmn .50	15	30	36½	35½	35⅛	— 1
37¼	28	BecrDick .40	18	141	34	32⅞	33⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	BeechA .78	5	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	190	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	510	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅜	Belden 1.20	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19	10⅝	Bell How .84	7	26	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	4	13	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
39	21⅞	Bendix 1.80	8	33	37¼	36⅞	37	
58	36	Bendix pf 3		58	55⅛	55	55⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅞	BenfICp 1.25	6	84	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
51¼	38	Benef pf4.30		16	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	BenfStd Mfg		12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	BengtB .07e	7	511	2⅞	2⅝	2⅛	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		112	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Best Prod	9	63	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
40¼	24⅞	BethStl 2a	4	190	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
60	35¾	BigThre .48	23	106	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	20⅞	BlackDr .40	31	727	34⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— 1½
5¼	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	21	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	126	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	8	34	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	411	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
23½	10½	BoiseCas .65	6	391	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	8	137	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	
19	13⅛	BorWar 1.25	8	42	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Bormans	6	38	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	BosEd 2.44	8	65	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ¼
10⅝	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		84	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
8⅛	5	Braniff .20e	5	143	6⅛	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	54	49	48¼	48¾	
67¾	46½	BristMy 1.60	17	178	65	64	64⅝	— ⅛
44½	33	BristM pf 2		14	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
12¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	82	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	12¼	Brkwy Gls 1	7	63	16⅞	15½	16⅞	— ⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	98	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
11¾	9½	Brown Co	3	6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
17⅛	13½	BwnGp 1.20	7	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	24	49	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	8	92	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
7	3½	BT Mfg .90e		27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
50½	28	BucyErie 1	19	196	48½	47⅝	48⅛	— ¼
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5	4½	BudCa pf.60		8	5	5	5	
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
22⅞	12	BuffFor 1.20	15	16	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ½
9⅜	6⅜	BulovaW .20	5	37	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.92		7	20⅝	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
7½	3½	BunkrRa .40	54	35	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
14¼	9⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	14⅛	Burlind 1.20	11	46	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
42⅛	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	33	37¾	37⅛	37¾	+ ¼
7⅞	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		1	7	7	7	
31⅛	11¾	Burndy .78	10	16	30¾	30½	30½	
110	61½	Burrghs .60	26	191	99⅞	98½	99⅛	— ½

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅞	CabCab For		32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
27	15¼	Cabot Cp .82	115	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Cadence Ind		2	3	3	3	
6¼	2½	Caesars Wrl	7	66	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2½	Cal Finanl		23	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
15⅞	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	Callahn .15r	11	101	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Camrn Brn		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36⅜	26¼	CamRL .60a	20	121	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	— 1
33⅞	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	12	73	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	CdnPac .86e	6	136	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	22	CapCit Com	13	21	39½	39¼	39½	
28⅝	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	16	46	28⅛	27⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
3¾	1⅛	Capit Mfg		9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
47¾	28⅛	Carbor 1.70	6	60	44½	44	44⅛	— ⅛
3	2	Carling OKe		3	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
66	53⅞	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	57	57	57	
6⅛	4⅛	CaroFrg .20	66	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	11	CaroPw .60	7	208	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		7	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	4	16	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	38	82	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12¼	6⅞	CarrGn .90e		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	50	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		3	35	35	35	— ⅛
10½	6½	CartWall .40	9	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	71	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	CastlCk .80b	5	67	15	14⅝	14⅝	
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	14	395	62⅞	62¼	62⅛	— ⅜
51⅛	28⅞	CBS 1.46	13	52	49⅞	49⅛	49½	
35	20½	CBS pf 1		3	33¼	33¼	33⅛	
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		40	2⅛	2	2	
16	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	2	15½	15½	15⅛	
36	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	7	117	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
51¼	41	Celn pf4.50		3	50⅝	50½	50½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Cencolnc .20		58	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5	Centex .12	23	79	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16½	11¼	CenIIILt 1.60	8	79	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
29½	25⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z1050	27	27	27	
13½	9⅞	CenIIPS 1.20	9	69	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
19¼	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	11	18¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	0	29	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
17	13⅛	CenSoW 1.16	10	190	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	CenSoya .60	0	41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
20⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	36	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
22¼	6½	Centrn Data	11	188	18⅝	17½	18¼	— ⅛
16½	11⅞	Cerro 1.20	8	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Cert-teed .60		40	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	56	16⅛	15¾	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	Champint 1	6	95	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
60½	46	Chml pf5.50		z20	57	57	57	— 1
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		53	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
12½	6⅛	ChamSp .60	9	89	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	17⅛	ChartCo .40e	4	16	29¾	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
6½	5⅞	ChartrCo wi		12	6	6	6	— ⅛
26½	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	112	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	7	ChasoFd .60		21	7⅛	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	273	36⅛	35¾	35⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	ChasT 1.73e		64	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
39¾	22¼	Chemin 1.10	5	212	37½	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	122	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	22	226	62¾	61⅞	62	— ⅛
56¾	36	Chessie 2.10	7	62	37	36	37	+ 1
16⅛	10¼	ChiEastl .65	5	4	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
11⅝	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		45	6½	6⅛	6½	
15	10	Chi Milw pf		5	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	20	23⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		16	4½	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		112	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
7⅝	5⅛	ChCft cvpf		10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	8¼	Chromal .70	5	60	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅞	Chrysler		204	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
3⅝	1⅝	Chrysler wt		19	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅞	1	Cl Mtg Gp		38	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	37	20¾	20½	20⅞	
19⅝	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	148	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
103½	97½	CinG pf7.28		z190	99	99⅛	99	— ⅛
53⅛	50	CinG pf4.75		z120	51	50½	50½	— ⅛
25½	16⅞	CinMila 1.40	7	7	22½	22⅛	22½	
36½	30⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	68	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
39	28⅞	Citicorp .68	14	639	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅛
47	36¼	CitieSv 2.40	8	137	46½	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅛
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		30	3⅞	3⅝	3½	—
4⅝	1⅛	Citizns Mtg		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
9	4⅛	CityInvst .66	78	93	8⅞		8⅝	— ⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅞	11¾	CityIn pf B2		14	18½	18⅛	18½	
19	11	CityIn pf1.31		2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	City Strs		14	2	2	2	
33⅛	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	8	34	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
14¼	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		29	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	49	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
103½	46⅛	ClvClif 2.60a	10	28	98	89⅞	98	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	ClvElIll 24.8	8	88	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
115¾	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z110	112	110½	112	+ ½
83	70	ClElll pf7.56		z20	75	75	75	— 1
81	63⅛	ClElll pf7.40		z30	76	76	76	+ 1
15½	13¼	viClev Pltt		z30	15	15	15	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	211	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	CluetPea 3.0		48	6⅛	6½	6⅛	—
10⅝	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		3	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		36	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	CNA Finl		51	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		31	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
12	9½	CNA I 1.04a		35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	CNA Larw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	CNAL pf2.10		1	9	9	9	
11	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	404	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		2	20	20	20	
17½	11⅛	CstSG pf1.19		4	16	16	16	— ⅛
93⅛	53½	CocaCol 2.30	26	146	87⅞	86¾	87⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	CocaBtlg .40	20	170	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	ColdwBk .36	10	2	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	Coleco Ind		50	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	18	306	31⅜	30⅞	31	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	CollinAlk .40	38	49	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Collins Fd	16	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
41⅝	24⅞	ColPenn .40	15	96	38	35⅞	36¾	— 1⅛
35⅞	23¼	Coltind 2	2	172	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		2	50⅛	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	22⅞	ColGas 2.06	8	47	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		17	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
9¼	2⅝	Colum Plct	20	44	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	8	234	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		30	3⅝	3½	3½	
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
54⅜	25⅝	CombE 1.90	13	326	51¼	49½	50⅛	— 1⅛
27⅞	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	316	27⅛	26⅞	27	
77	70	ComE pf72.4		2	74	73	74	+ 2
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		34	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
22¼	19	ComwE pf 2		3	21	21	21	— ⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		19	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
18¾	16½	ComE pf1.42		14	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		250	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
23½	9⅛	Compugrp	8	61	22½	22	22	— ½
6⅝	1¾	Comput Sci	23	108	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	191	38⅞	37	38⅛	+ 1⅛
9¾	3¼	ConAgra		26	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
23	16¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
12⅛	4½	Congole .20e		38	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	
16	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	11	7	15⅛	15½	15½	
20⅝	10⅛	Conrac .68	7	9	17½	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	192	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	41½	ConEd pf 6		4	58½	58⅛	58½	+ ⅛
45½	36⅛	ConEd pf 5		14	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	51	216	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
50½	43½	ConF pf4.50		12	50⅞	49½	49½	— ⅛
15⅛	9¼	ConFrgt .70	8	288	14⅞	15¼	14	+ ⅛
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.78	7	30	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	375	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
70½	49	ConPow pf 6		20	70⅛	70	70¼	— ⅛
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z170	40	40	40	+ ½
37½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z300	36½	36½	36½	
6⅛	3½	Cont Air Lin	10	47	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
28⅛	24	ConCan 1.80	7	322	24⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
9½	7½	ContCop .80	2	16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
43	32½	ConICp 2.60	13	142	42½	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅜
46⅝	36⅝	CtIC pfA2.50		4	46	45⅞	45⅞	—
38½	26⅞	ConIICp 2.20	6	41	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅞	ConIIP 1.37e		65	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	ContII Rlty		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	11-16	ConMtg .15e		90	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
70	40⅝	ContOil 2	9	305	65⅝	65⅝	66⅛	— ⅛
92⅛	56	ContOil pf 2		7	89	88⅛	89	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	9	227	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
23½	16⅝	Control Dat		142	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	Conwood 2	7	2	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	CookUn .13r		17	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	9	81	48	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab		65	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
8⅛	5⅛	CoopTR .60		12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12¾	10⅛	CopT pf1.25		3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11½	7½	CopeInd 6.0	10	29	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	17½	CoppRg 5.0a	7	34	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	3	35	25⅛	25	25½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Co		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
55¼	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	26	96	50¼	48¼	49⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	CowlesC .20	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26¼	18¼	CoxBdct .40	12	51	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	11	152	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅜
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	41	46½	45¾	46⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	11	55	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
26½	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	24	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	CrompK 8.0	6	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	7	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
52½	46⅛	CroHi pf3.35		3	52	52	52	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	34	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
37¾	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	8	179	37⅛	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
60	50	CrnZ pf4.20		280	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	CTS Cp .50	9	151	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Culligan .40	6	22	8¼	8⅛	8½	
25½	15⅜	CumEng 1a	6	34	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
6½	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	14	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
12	9⅞	CurInc 1.08e		55	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	10	173	13½	12⅛	13	— ⅛
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	8	18	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	18½	Cyclop 1.40a	2	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
31⅜	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	50	29⅛	29	29	— 1

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16¾	9⅝	Damon .20	13	896	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		28	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
28½	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	5	27	27	27	
28¼	12½	Dartlnd .60b	8	53	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	20½	Dartlnd pf 2		12	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
34	8⅝	Data Genl	19	158	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
14½	9¼	DaycoCp .58	5	31	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
16½	6½	DaytHud .60	11	122	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14½	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	192	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
110½	102	DPL pf 12.50		z50	108	108	108	+ 1
12	5⅛	DeanWit .50	13	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	34½	Deere 1.80	6	324	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
12½	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	130	12⅛	12	12	
25¼	20⅛	DelMon 1.30	6	44	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	9	166	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Deltec Intl		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	3½	Deltona Crp	7	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	5	57	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15½	11	DennMf pf 1		4	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅞	Dennys .20	13	113	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
30⅛	23	Dentsply .80	17	45	34	33⅛	33⅛	
16⅛	5⅛	Deseret .25	19	34	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	DeSoto In .40		15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	145	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
65½	50	Det E pf7.36		z700	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
15⅝	7⅞	Dexter .36	10	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11	6⅞	Dial Finl .54	6	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24½	Diamint 2	7	71	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	21⅞	DiamSh 1.40	7	126	41⅛	40⅛	40¾	— ⅛
52⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		4	49	46⅛	46⅞	— 1¼
22⅛	14	Dia pf D1.28		59	20	20	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	DickAB .40	8	20	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	12	Diebold .40b	8	38	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	DiGiorg .03p		19	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
112⅛	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	27	229	101⅛	99½	100⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Dillingm .40	6	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24½	18	Dillingm pf 2		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
37⅞	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	5	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
55⅛	21¼	Disney .12b	26	220	47¾	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Disston .12	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Diversid In	17	47	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	DivMtg .82e		71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .30	26	64	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
56⅞	41⅞	DomeM .80a	15	50	51⅛	51	51½	— ½
4⅛	2⅛	DonLuf Jen		4	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .56	13	904	21⅛	20½	20⅛	— 1
13¼	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	18	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Dorsey .10	10	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	33	46⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
92⅛	53⅞	DowCh 1.40	12	433	85	84⅛	84⅞	— ⅛
5½	3	DPF Inc		71	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
41½	26⅝	Dravo 1.80	9	5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
69½	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	10	134	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
70⅛	40⅝	Dres pf 2.20		29	67⅝	67	67⅝	— ⅛
62⅛	36½	Drssr pfB 2		12	60½	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Dreyfus .45e	9	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	10	1028	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z200	85	84	85	+ 1
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z90	72	72	72	
71⅛	55⅞	Duke pf6.75		2	70	69⅛	70	
25⅛	24	Duke pf2.69		15	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	DunBrad 1	19	178	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Dunlan Cp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2	— ⅛
133⅛	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	19	336	117	114	116½	— ⅛
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		1	61	61	61	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	90	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25	21½	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z1450	22	21⅛	22	
20¾	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z150	19	19	19	— ⅛
29½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z300	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Dymoln .40	6	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27½	8⅝	E Syst .90a	11	146	27½	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
25¼	14⅛	EaglP 1.04b	7	61	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	4	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin	25	104	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	24	EastGasF 1	7	468	41⅛	39½	40⅛	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	13	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
119	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	614	100⅞	98¾	100	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	5	119	25	24⅛	24⅞	
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	77	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	18	103	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	10	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	9	10	37	46⅛	37	+ ⅛
18⅛	10	EG&G .72	17	122	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Assoc		6	3⅛	3	3	
29	11½	EDS 2.55e	18	27	27⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	16	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Elixir Ind	12	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	166	12	12⅛	12⅛	
33	19⅛	EltraCp 1.60	7	11	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
40⅝	23½	EmerEl .75	22	181	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
59⅜	25⅝	EmeryA .96	29	24	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
10½	8¼	Emeryln .40	8	2	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Emhart 1.30	7	29	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	EMI Lt .19e	11	30	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	8	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13	Empire Fnl	15	38	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	5	EmpGas .20	4	23	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
23	14⅛	EnglhdM .80	5	56	19	18⅞	19	
7	4⅛	EnnisB .32a	4	22	6	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14½	Entex 1.20	6	41	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅛	8¾	Envirotech	15	130	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29⅛	21½	EquitGs 2.60	5	4	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
18⅛	11½	EqutLf 1.89e	10	9	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅛	Esmark 1.40	5	62	31¼	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Esquire .32	6	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	EsthrRnt .30	11	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
37½	23⅞	Ethyl 1.30	4	113	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	34½	Ethyl pf2.40		12	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Evans Prod		95	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15	10	ExCellO 1	6	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20½	16	Exclgr 1.68a		8	18⅛	16½	18⅛	
92⅛	65	Exxon 5.30e	6	723	90	88¼	88⅞	— 1⅛

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	8	86	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	17	FairCam .80	13	529	50⅝	48½	49	+ ⅛
9½	4	Fairlnd .30	8	36	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	8	FairmtF .60	8	9	11½	11½	11½	
10½	6⅛	Fansteel .40	5	7	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		50	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Farah Mfg		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16½	9½	FederalCo 1	9	41	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
19⅞	13⅝	FedMogul 1	9	49	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	FedNMt .80	8	390	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
18	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	24¾	FPap pf1.15		z110	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11	3⅝	FedSign .30	6	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
50⅛	25⅛	FedDSt 1.16	18	193	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	6	80	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60		19	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Fidelity Fin	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	FieldcrMll 1	56	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7⅞	FiltrolCp .60	5	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	5	89	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Firesin 1.10	7	85	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	9½	FstChar .37t	10	94	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .90	8	139	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	14	65	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅛	FstMiss .24	3	208	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
32¼	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	94	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
24⅛	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	FstPa 1.32	6	162	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		10	3	3¼	3¼	
10½	6⅝	FstUnR .56b	10	24	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	10	8	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	25	18	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
39	19¼	FischM 1.10	10	29	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9¼	FishFdg .40	7	95	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	FishrScl .20	9	33	12	11⅝	12	
13⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	32	348	14⅛	14	14½	
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	25	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Flexivn .05e	6	53	11	10¾	10⅝	
15½	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	114	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
56	47⅝	Flin pfA4.50		z210	55	55	55	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	8	25	19	18⅞	18⅞	
14	8⅛	FlaGas .90	5	42	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
25	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	369	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	822	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
40	15	FluorCp .40	18	486	38⅝	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
96½	55	Fluor pfB 3		5	91	90⅛	90½	— 4½
18⅛	10⅝	FMC .92	7	51	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
32	25	FMC pf2.25		10	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5½	FooteCB .88	7	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
40⅛	32⅝	FordM 2.40	26	291	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ForMcK .88	5	20	13	12¾	13	
26	16¾	FMK pf1.80		6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
16	10⅛	FtDea 1.24a		52	15	14⅝	15	
26⅛	10⅝	FtHowP .48	24	86	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15½	FostWh 1.10	8	20	28⅝	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	23	Foxboro .60	14	14	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	13¼	FrnklnM .40	16	201	32⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
31⅞	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	5	312	26½	26	26⅛	
19¼	14	Frucht 1.80	10	48	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	9	108	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6½	2⅛	Gable Ind	4	4	6⅞	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	GAF Co .52	5	114	10⅞	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
10⅞	10	GAF pf 1.20		18	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25¼	19⅛	GamSk .40	5	78	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
24½	9¼	GamS pf1.75		6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	23	Gannett .52	20	7	33⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
29¾	17⅛	GardDen .76	15	64	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
13	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	11½	Garlock .88	6	1	17⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	6	22	24⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	GCA Corp	9	59	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	Gemini Cap		1	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11	Geminiln 1a		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	GnAInv .34e		25	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
43⅝	31½	GnAOil .80b	9	32	38⅝	37¾	37⅞	— 1⅛
35⅛	26⅛	GATran 1.80	7	61	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	GenBanc .80	5	2	11	10⅞	11	
12⅝	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	60	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	7½	G Cinma .44	9	24	18½	18	18	— ½
6½	2⅝	Gen Devalpt	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	19	Gen Dynam	9	311	51¼	49⅛	49⅛	— 2
49½	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	399	46½	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	13	395	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	GnGth 1.18a	10	22	16⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	5	Gen Instru	9	228	13	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		5	30½	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅛	GenMed .20	12	21	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	14	176	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	
48⅛	31¼	GnMot 2.90e	14	762	47½	43	43⅝	— ⅛
68⅛	59	GnMot 5pf 5		10	65½	65	65	— ½
51⅛	45½	GMot pf3.75		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ½
7⅛	3	G Refr .30e	9	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
40⅛	23⅝	GenSignal .76	13	459	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	1	5	5	5	
24⅛	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	12	628	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z100	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	55	14	10⅞	14	
5⅛	2⅞	Genesco Inc		43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
42⅛	23¼	GenuPts .64	25	95	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	25¼	GaPac .80b	6	149	44⅛	43⅝	43½	— ⅛
67⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z130	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
67½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z20	67	67	67	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	Gerber 1.05	10	20	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ½
194⅛	102½	GettyO 1.50e	14	71	188	184⅛	184⅛	— 4½
5⅛	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅝	10	GlanPCem 1	9	1	12½	12½	12½	
12½	7⅝	GlbrFin .58t	6	121	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	3	GiddLw .30e	4	70	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	14	294	31⅝	30⅞	31	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	9	81	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Gleason Wk		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10¼	Global Mar	12	70	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12¼	GlobeUn 1	5	26	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	GoldWl Fin	8	64	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅞	Goodrh 1.12	5	47	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	8	247	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
24½	16	Gouldln 1.20	6	44	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Gould pf1.35		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	21½	Grace 1.60	6	129	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅞	GrandUn .80	16	52	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22¼	10¼	Granitv 1.50	4	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
7⅝	1⅛	Grant WT		90	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
11½	6¾	GreyDrg .50	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12¼	7½	GtAtlPac		52	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	18	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	GtNolr 1.10e	16	25	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
39½	26⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	25	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
29½	20¼	GrtWF 2.92e	1	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	
17½	15	GtWn pf1.88		20	16½	15¾	16	— ⅛
14⅛	13⅛	GrGiant 1.08	7	12	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	11	92	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Groller Inc		49	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
20	10	Grumm .60	6	59	17⅞	17⅝	17⅛	
12	6⅛	Guarin 1.0e	10	7	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Guard Mfg		40	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	GHLtHld .50	7	59	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
4	1⅝	GulfMg Rlt		5	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
23½	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	5	1057	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅞	11⅛	GlfRes .75e	3	656	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
40⅛	17	GlfR pfA.20			29⅛	27⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	GfR pfB1.20		13	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
13½	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	725	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
37½	23⅞	GlfWn 1.10	5	119	36⅛	35⅛	35	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
65	45	GlfW pf 3.87		1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
67	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75		7	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	13	19	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29¾	20⅛	Hack W 2.40	18	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
19	9½	HallFB .50	14	77	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
17⅛	11	HallPrt .20a	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
174⅛	115	Hallibtn 1.22	20	105	172½	169½	171⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	3	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Hammond	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Handlmn .40	17	58	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
27½	25⅝	HandH .90a	5	32	27	26⅛	27	
3	1⅝	HanesCp .60		13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
47¼	24½	Hanna 1.35	13	44	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	9	125	27	26½	27	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Hardees	12	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
57	25⅝	Harnisf 2.10	6	59	47⅛	46	46⅛	— 1⅛
32⅝	26⅜	Harnisf wi		20	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	8	Harrahs .52	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23⅛	34½	Harris 1.50		16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9¾	5⅛	HartSMx .60	8	22	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	HartsHk .30	10	63	15	15	15	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		11	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	HawiiEl 1.68	8	27	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	6	35	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Hazeltine		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	5⅝	Hecks .12	6	47	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
22	13⅛	HeclaM .37t	20	94	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Heileman .48a	10	8	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	12	46	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Helene Curt	9	253	8	7	7½	+ ⅛
31½	23	Hellerinl .84	12	29	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HelmeP .60		594	9⅛	9	9⅛	— 1⅛
38	25	HelmrhP .20	9	60	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Hemisph Cp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	6	Hemlnc .85e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Hercules .80	17	429	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	HershFd .80	10	12	18⅛	18	18	
27⅛	20⅝	Hesston .60	5	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	25¼	Hesin pf1.60		6	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
45	26½	Heubln 1.10	15	52	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
113⅝	56⅛	HewltPk .20	33	158	110	108⅛	110	+ ⅛
8	3½	High Voltg	13	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24	12¼	Hillenbd .66	9	9	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	12	24	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22¾	11½	Hobart .80	14	12	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	173	13	12	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		73	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Holiday .25	10	102	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
33⅜	22½	HollySug 3a	1	27	27⅛	26⅛	27	— ⅛
54⅛	34½	Homestk 1a	18	211	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	20⅛	Honywll 1.40	12	434	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	HoovBll 1.28	8	26	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Horizon Cp	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18	7⅛	HospAff .60t	11	46	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
26⅛	8⅝	HospCpA .20	12	32	23	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HostIntl .36	6	181	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
10	7⅛	Houdail .80a	5	16	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6	HougMif .60	7	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	HouFab .20e	13	65	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	HouseFin 1	7	273	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25½	HouF pf2.50		6	31⅛	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
42	36⅛	HouF pf2.37		6	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	9	187	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
53½	29⅛	HousNGas 1	15	116	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	HowJohn .24	15	158	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Howmet 1	7	82	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	14	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19¾	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13¾	HudsB 1.60e	5	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	28	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
95¾	61¼	Hughs Tl .50	19	41	94½	92½	94⅛	+ 1½
12⅝	4⅛	Humana	8	68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17¾	11½	HuntCh .24	19	27	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	7	42	12½	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	14	47	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	Hydromt .24	4	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15⅛	10¾	ICInds 1.30	5	135	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
73	62	ICInds pf 6		7	67⅛	67½	67½	— ⅛
35¾	27¼	ICInd pf3.50		33	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	ICN Pharm		132	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
29	23⅛	IdahoP 1.96	8	35	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— 1
81	51	Ideal pf4.75		1	71	71	71	— 2½
6⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	
17⅛	4⅛	IDS R1 3.22e		93	4⅛	4½	4½	
25½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	146	24⅛	24	24½	+ ⅛
28	23½	IlPow pf2.35		z80	26	25	26	+ 1
24	21¼	IlPow pf2.10		z150	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	IllToolW .50	15	15	27	27	27	
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .30	6	449	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	28½	INA Cp 2.10	11	60	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	INA Inv 1.59		19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	IcnCCu .93e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅛	12⅛	IndianGas 2	8	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	
85	70¼	IndiM pf8.68		z80	72½	72½	72½	+ 2½
20½	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	364	19⅛	19	19⅛	
15⅝	10	IndiNat 1.20	19	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	Inexco Oil		201	7	6⅛	6⅞	
84⅛	61⅝	IngerR 2.48	13	161	79¾	79⅛	79⅛	+ 1⅛
51½	38	IngR pf2.35		45	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—
35½	21⅛	InlCon 1.40a	5	6	32½	32⅛	32½	
44¼	31⅛	InldStl 2.48a	4	32	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Inmont .40	5	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	14	4	30⅛	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Instit InvTr		4	2⅛	2	2	
7½	4½	Integon .28	7	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅛	18⅛	Interco 1.40	7	22	34½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Intrcnl Div	6	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	15	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ½
227⅝	157¼	IBM 6	16	566	205½	203	204⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	IntFlav .30b	37	200	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	5	168	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
48½	30½	IntMinCh 2	4	337	39½	38⅛	39½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	Int Mining	11	56	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
26	17¾	InMulti 1.36	6	31	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—
29⅛	21⅝	InNick 1.40a	7	172	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
54⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	7	150	48	47⅛	47⅛	—
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	7	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
24⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1	6	466	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
68½	55	IntTT pfF4		4	66	66	66	— 1
48	32¼	IntTT pfH4		1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—
49⅛	34⅛	ITT pf4.50		7	48⅛	48½	48½	
44⅛	31½	IntTT pfJ4		2	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	32½	IntTT pfK4		29	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅛
39½	21	ITT pfN2.25		50	29½	28½	28⅛	— ⅛
53	37⅛	IntTT pfO5		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
19	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	6	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
61	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		4	57	56½	56⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	IntrpubGp 1	5	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14½	5	IntrBrd .10e	9	287	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	9	13	14½	14	14	— ⅛
5⅛	3	IntrstUn .24	4	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	12¼	Iowa Beef	4	37	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Iowa El 1.30	144	31	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17	16⅛	IowaIIG 1.56	8	37	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	16	20	20	20	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	IowaPS 1.52	7	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	9	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20¼	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	85	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Itek Corp		70	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .25	4	686	11⅛	11	11⅛	
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		5	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13⅛	8	JameeF .68	7	13	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	
15	9½	Jantzen .70	5	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	JapanF .98e		117	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37	28⅝	JeffPilot .72	16	129	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
110	101	JeC pf 13.50		z470	109½	108	109	+ 1
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		z150	80	80	80	
39½	33½	JorCen pf 4		z20	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— 1
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	175	2	3	3½	3⅛	
43⅛	23⅛	JimWalter 1	10	334	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	28	JimW pf1.60		19	42½	42	42	— ⅛
21⅛	18	JHanl 1.88e		17	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	373	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
98⅛	72⅛	JohnJn .80a	38	127	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	JohnCon .80	14	62	11⅝	10⅛	11	
28	20½	JhnCont pf 2		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5	JonLogn .40	21	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
55	50½	JonLau pf 5		z10	52	52	52	— 1
22⅛	11½	Jostens 1	9	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
82	42⅛	JoyMfg 1.60	14	153	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Justice Mfg		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13⅛	12⅛	KaisrAl1.2 0	4	22	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
62	42⅛	Kai 59pf4.75		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ 1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	KalsCem .50	15	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		1	25	25	25	— 1
16	9⅛	KaneMill .24	3	40	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
		KaneMill wi		18	12⅛	12	12	
25⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.28	8	48	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
48	43½	KCPL pf4.35		z50	46½	46½	46½	+ 2
47⅛	39	KCPL pf3.80		z90	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	4	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	KanGEl 1.60	7	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17	14	KanNeb 1.32	8	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Katy Ind	5	11	4	3⅞	4	
14⅝	9⅝	Katy pfB 1.46		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	KaufBd .04p		165	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Kawecki .40	6	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15	9⅛	KaysrR .60	38	98	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	KeeneCp .20	6	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .50	5	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14	Kellogg .70	19	185	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Kellwood .80	6	19	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
39½	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Kennecott 2	9	205	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
13¼	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	11	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	207	88⅛	86⅛	88	— ⅛
20	15	KeystCons 1	2	10	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
21½	9⅛	Kidde .80	5	162	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		10	46	46	46	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	7	364	27	26½	27	
9⅛	5½	KingDSt .40	7	78	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	KirschCo .90	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25½	15⅛	KLM Airlin			22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	14⅛	KnightRid .54	1	41	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Koehrg .30e	6	191	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	20	Koeh pf2.75		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
60⅛	36½	Koppra 2.40	7	47	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ 1½
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z670	48	47½	47½	— ½
4⅛	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	6	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
42	34⅛	Krfatco 1.92	12	68	39	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
31½	20⅛	KresgeS .24	34	516	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	55	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Kysor .40	4	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅛	12⅛	LacGas 1.60	6	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	LamSess 1b	3	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	LaneBry .72	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8½	3⅝	LearSleg .28	7	230	8⅛	7⅝	8	
27⅛	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		2	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
27½	12⅛	Leaswy .60b	10	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	LeedsN .50	6	13	10	10	10	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Leesona .60	3	12	12	11⅛	12	
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind	21	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8½	Lehmn .72a		107	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	Lenox .72	11	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	LevFd Cap		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	10⅛	LevFin .75a		10	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
30⅛	13	LeviStra .48	9	140	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	Levitz Furn	65	325	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6	2½	LFE Cp	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅛	LOF .80	9	51	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	48½	LOF pf4.75		1	54	54	54	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	LibbMcNL	8	54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
12	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
5⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
34	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	18	31⅛	30⅛	31	
79⅛	57½	LillyEli 1.10	29	136	74⅛	74	74⅛	
33½	24	LincNar 1.60	11	180	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+
65	47	LincNl pf 3		5	62	61	62	—
16½	10½	LincPl 1.74a		10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Littonln .13t		336	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
29⅛	23½	Littn cv pf 3		x1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+
16½	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		9	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+
3⅛	1⅛	LMI Inv		10	2	2	2	+
13⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	4	311	10⅛	10	10⅛	
25⅛	14⅛	Loews 1.20	7	87	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .36		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
20½	14⅛	LomM 3.10e	5	58	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	London .40e	3	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	LoneStInd 1	7	88	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
28	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	65	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
104	99⅛	LSG pf 10.32		z370	104⅛	103½	104⅛	—
19½	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.50	7	224	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z40	111	110⅛	110⅛	—
76	44	LongDrg .30	28	4	67⅛	67	67⅛	+
12⅛	2⅛	Loral Corp	11	71	12	11⅛	11⅛	+
30	19⅛	LaLnd 1.12	10	217	27½	26½	27⅛	—
16⅛	8⅛	LaPacif .20	10	381	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+
22	17⅛	LouisGs 1.84	10	26	22	22	22	
13⅛	8⅛	Lowenst .40		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	9	LTV Corp	2	316	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
73⅛	46⅛	LTVCp pf 5		11	47⅛	47	47⅛	—
56⅛	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	20	80	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	11	67	13⅛	13⅛	13	—
11⅛	8	Ludlow .72	9	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	19	25⅛	25	25	—
18⅛	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	81	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+
36⅛	26⅛	Lykes pf2.50		21	28½	27⅛	28⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	LynCSys .20	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	MacAF .60b	9	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—
4½	1⅛	MacDonel	4	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
5	2⅛	Macke .20	8	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Macmll .25	5	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15½	9	Macml pf1.20		3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—
23⅛	12⅛	Macy 1.10	8	33	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	—
9⅛	7⅛	MadisFd .60		55	9⅛	9	9	—
6⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar		23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
6⅛	3⅛	MagicCf .22		54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
8⅛	3⅛	Magnavox		17	2⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
20	11½	Mallory 1	12	71	19	18⅛	19	+
25⅛	16½	MalHyd .44b	14	2	25	24⅛	24⅛	—
5½	2	Manhat Ind		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
12½	9	Manpwr .88	4	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
37⅛	25⅛	MfrHan 1.72	8	104	36	35⅛	35⅛	
42⅛	27⅛	MAPCO .70	17	58	42½	41⅛	41⅛	—
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	5	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
44⅛	29⅛	MaraO 1.80a	8	68	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	—
29	13⅛	Marcor 1	8	70	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+
57	26½	Marcr pf A2		9	49	49	49	—
15⅛	8⅛	Maremt .40	12	74	13⅛	13½	13⅛	—
18⅛	14⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	132	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
27⅛	16⅛	MarionL .48	13	73	20½	20	20	—
37	13⅛	Marlcy .60	13	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
11⅛	6⅛	Marqtt .50e	5	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
17	6½	Marriot .37t	16	380	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
60⅛	41	MrshMc 1.60	22	51	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	+
26⅛	15⅛	MarshF 1.24	11	14	22	21⅛	22	—
17⅛	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	5	29	16	15⅛	15⅛	—
20½	5⅛	MartPr .50e	10	70	19⅛	19	19⅛	+
16⅛	11⅛	MrldCup .54	7	18	14⅛	14	14⅛	
51⅛	30	MascoCp .32	22	47	50⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
25⅛	16½	Masonite .54	38	442	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—
17⅛	13⅛	MassyFer 1	4	368	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—
11⅛	7⅛	MasMr 1.24e	8	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
16⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.56e		2	15⅛	15	15⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Masinc 1.02		44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
19⅛	12	MatsuE .31e	12	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
44½	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	14	100	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+
21⅛	14⅛	MayerOs .92	7	12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+
5⅛	3⅛	MaysJW .28	6	18	4⅛	4	4	—
31½	19⅛	Maytg 1.30a	19	21	29½	28⅛	29⅛	+
10½	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	9	14	9⅛	9	9	
64½	27⅛	MCA Inc 1	8	146	63⅛	62½	62⅛	+
12½	7⅛	McCord .96	5	32	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
4½	2½	McCrory Cp		4	3½	3	3	—
100	59⅛	McDer 1.60	10	147	96½	94	94⅛	—
48	48	McDerm wi		2	48	48	48	
60½	36⅛	McDonalds	30	233	53½	53	53⅛	+
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	6	191	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—
19	11½	McGEd 1.20	15	106	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	9	344	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
22½	13	M GH pf1.20		8	25	19⅛	19⅛	—
2⅛	1⅛	McGrg Don		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
51	29½	McIntyre	9	z400	44	43	44	—
27⅛	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	8	33	26½	24⅛	24⅛	—
29⅛	16	McLean .72	8	4	27⅛	27½	27½	—
17½	13⅛	McLout 1.40	5	20	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+
10	7½	McNeil .80	6	7	9½	9½	9½	
17½	13½	MeadCp 1.20	3	82	15½	14⅛	14⅛	—
35	23½	Mea pfB2.80		8	33½	33	33	—
20	13	Medusa 1.40	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
3⅛	1½	MEI Cp	8	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	6⅛	MelvilSh .48	13	121	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	2½	Menasc .12t	9	58	12⅛	12	12⅛	
60	28½	MercStr .80	17	3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
85⅛	57½	Merck 1.40	28	314	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+
11⅛	8⅛	Meredith .70	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	9	223	15⅛	15½	15⅛	—
25⅛	18½	MesaPet .05	36	260	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
30⅛	23	MesP pf1.60		7	27½	26⅛	26⅛	—
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.10e	10	58	11⅛	11	11	—
22	14½	MestaM 1.20	16	7	20	19⅛	19⅛	—
16⅛	13⅛	MGM 1	6	135	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Metrom .90	9	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
79½	64⅛	MetE pf8.32		z240	74	74	74	—
42	29⅛	MetE pf3.90		z220	35	35	35	+
70	55	MetE pf7.68		z10	65½	65	65½	—
76½	63	MetE pf8.12		z20	74	74	74	—
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		133	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
25	14⅛	MhTube 1.20	5	6	23⅛	23	23⅛	—
15	8¼	Microdot .60	5	21	14	13¾	13¾	
29⅛	9¾	Microw .79t	10	25	27	27⅛	27	—
14	10⅛	MidC Tl 1.04	8	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
15⅛	12½	MidSUt 1.26	7	369	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+
3⅛	2⅛	Midland Mfg		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
18¼	16⅝	Mid-doss 1	5	75	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—
24⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.20	7	48	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
10	4⅛	MiltBrd .34a	11	20	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
68	43	MinnMM 1.35	25	270	63⅛	62¼	62⅛	—
19⅛	12⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅝	9¼	MirroAl .96	8	1	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+
13¾	9	MissnEq .21	8	47	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+
22⅛	15⅛	MissRiv 1.20	4	76	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
17½	10¼	MoPac pf 1		8	15	14⅛	15	
20	14⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	
11¼	8	MoPSv .24b	7	21	10⅝	10	10⅛	+
48½	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	5	290	46⅝	46	46	—
4⅛	1½	Mobile Hom		27	4	4	4	+
14⅛	8½	Mohasco .60	39	25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		101	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
13⅛	8⅝	MohkRub 1	6	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	—
20¼	14¾	Molycrp .40	4	58	17⅛	16¼	16¾	—
20¼	9	MonarchM 1	5	3	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—
9⅛	5⅝	Mongrm Ind	4	60	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—
11¾	7	MonrEq .20	10	36	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—
70⅛	41	Monsan 2.60	7	172	65	63⅛	64⅝	+
79	48	Mons pf2.75		1	72	72	72	—
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	9	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—
27⅛	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	32	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	—
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.20a		36	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
7½	4¼	MONY .70e	10	50	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+
79⅝	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	5	219	67½	65⅛	67⅛	+
87½	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	13	123	67	66¼	65¾	+
25	13½	MorrsKn .88	7	33	24⅝	24⅛	25⅛	—
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		67	4	3⅞	4	
6¼	2¼	MorseSh .20	7	90	6⅛	6	6	+
4¼	1¾	MrgeTr Am		31	3¼	3¼	3¼	+
14⅛	11⅝	MorNor .88	8	58	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	—
57⅛	33¾	Motorola .70	21	434	45½	44⅞	44⅛	—
41⅝	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	15	208	38¼	36⅜	37½	—
19⅞	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	13	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+
7⅞	4¼	Munford .36	5	8	7¼	7	7	—
5⅞	3⅞	Munsd pf.40		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	50	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
14½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	6	59	14¼	14	14¼	
22½	15½	MurpOil .60	4	94	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	—
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	5	8	15	15	15	—
17⅞	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		17	15	14¾	15	
8⅝	4	MyersL .40	12	77	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
38⅛	22¾	Nabisco 2.30	12	47	35⅝	34⅞	35	—
32⅝	17	NalcoCh .60	22	44	31⅞	31½	31⅝	—
10⅝	4⅝	NarcoScl .60	10	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	15	NashuaC .60	8	110	17⅛	17	17	—
14⅝	7¾	NatAirl .50	7	26	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+
15¼	7⅝	N Avia .69e		40	13½	13⅛	13½	—
13⅝	9½	NatCan .53	4	54	11	10⅞	10⅞	—
24¾	16¼	N Can pf1.50		3	22	21⅝	21⅝	
52⅝	29¾	N Chem .28	34	38	48⅝	47⅝	48	+
8⅛	5⅝	NatCityL .90		49	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
38	29⅝	NatDet 2.52	5	8	38	37⅞	37⅞	
16⅞	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	5	71	15⅝	15	15⅝	
23½	16⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	5	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	8	71	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
6⅝	3¼	NatInd .25	3	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅞	9½	NtInd pf1.25		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅛	7¾	Nt MedCare	23	196	18	17⅞	17⅞	
30⅝	26⅛	N Pres 1.20a	6	2	30⅝	30	30	—
40⅝	9⅝	Nat Semicn	26	301	38	37¾	37⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	NatSvcin .74	7	45	9⅛	9	9	—
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	26	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
46½	30½	N Starch .80	16	3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
45⅞	32¾	NatStl 2.50a	4	65	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	
7¼	2¾	Nat Tea		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35½	30	Natoma 1.20	4	101	32	31⅝	31⅝	
39⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	10	486	37⅝	37	37⅝	
16¾	6⅝	Neptune .40	9	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅝	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	6	321	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22¾	20¾	NevP pf2.30		z400	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅛	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	218	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
13⅞	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	54	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
27¾	22¾	N EngT 2.36	10	29	25⅝	25	25⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Newhall .40	10	27	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
25⅜	18⅝	Newmt 1.60	6	129	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
81	69	Newmt pf4.50		1	72	72	72	
22⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	114	22¼	21¾	21¾	
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z190	85	85	85	
23½	19½	NYSE pf2.12		9	21¾	20½	20½	
11⅞	8⅛	NiaMP 1.10	7	236	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
94⅞	87	NiM pf 10.20		z5490	93⅝	91	93⅝	
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z350	75	75	75	
59½	51¾	NiaM pf 6.10		z30	57	57	57	
53	49½	NiaM pf 5.25		z30	50	50	50	
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z20	39	39	39	
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z100	33½	33½	33½	
14½	11	NiaShr 1.03e		13	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
16⅛	9¾	NL Ind 1	5	78	14⅝	14	14⅝	
18½	13⅝	NLT Cp .60	7	137	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
71	59⅝	NorflkWn 5	8	49	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
17⅝	10⅞	Norris 1.12	6	15	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
44⅞	24¼	NoACoal .80	12	70	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	NoAMt 1.44a	5	57	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
20¼	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	8	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	¾	NoCeAir wt		2	1	1	1	
9⅝	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	432	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
11½	8⅛	NoCenGs .68	8	1	10½	10½	10½	
23⅝	13⅝	NorIlGas 2	8	x16	23⅝	23	23⅝	
24½	19½	NoIIG pf1.90		x1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	NIndPS 1.36	10	22	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	
68½	51½	NNGs 3.16a	6	19	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
84⅝	80	NoNG pf5.50		z100	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
25⅛	15⅝	NoStPw 1.84	9	109	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	
110	100	NSP pf 10.36		z20	110	109½	110	
77⅝	71¼	NSPw pf6.80		z20	71½	71½	71½	
44	37	NSPw pf8.60		z100	40½	40	40½	
4⅝	2⅝	Northgt .50a	16	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅜	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	114	27¾	27⅛	27¾	
33	23⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		2	28	28	28	
22⅝	11¾	NwstAirl .45	7	446	18	16⅝	17	
44	31¾	NwtBnc 1.60	10	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
27	13⅝	NwEn cf1.80	5	83	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	
34⅝	18⅝	NwtInd 1.75	3	51	33	33⅝	33⅝	
16⅝	8½	NwstInd wt		1	15	15	15	
103	60	Nwind pfC5		3	97	97	97	
77½	49⅛	Nwtin pf4.20		2	73	73	73	
13⅝	7⅝	NwML 1.31e	7	50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
46	34	NwtStl 2.40a	8	11	36⅝	36	36⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39
Albert Heijr	97
Algembank	323.50
Amrobank	73.60
A'dam	146.50
Fokker	39.20
Heineken	151.60
H.V.A.	52.20
Holl-Am-H	59
Hoogovens	49.70
K.L.M.	53.80
Pakhoed	154
Philips new	24.40
Robeco	174.40
Rolinco	124.50
Royal Dutch	91
Unilever	106.40
Van Ommer	255
Ver Mach	189.30

Brussels

Arbed	4,180
Brux-Lamb	2,110
Cock Ougree	1,164
Electrobel	6,290
GB-Inno-BM	2,090
Hoboken	4,270
Pétrofina	5,050
Ph. Gevaert	1,250
Soc. Générale	2,760
Solvay	2,800
Un Minière	1,410

Frankfurt

AEG	71.50
BASF	131.50
Bayer	116.80
Commerzbk	193.50
Cont. Gummi	71
Daimler	286.20
Demag	192
DeutBank	282.50
DresdeBk	215.50
Hoechst	121.70
Gels Aktier	75
Hoesch	51
Karstadt	440
Kaufhof	250
KHD	136.30
Lufthansa	59
Mannesmann	246
Metallgesell	220.10
Neckermann	99.20
Rheinstahl	54
RWE new	114.50
Schering	394
Siemens	218.50
Thyssen	70.60
Veba	95.30
Volkswagen	98.30

* xrts.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.74
Anglo-Am	£30⅝
Barclay Bk	2.95
Beecham Gr	2.86
BICC	1.19
Boots	2.37
Bowater	7.63
Brit-Am Tob	3.18
Brit. Oxyg	0.50
Brit. Pet	5.28
BLMC	0.09
Burmah	0.31
CadburySch	0.46½
Chartered	1.70
Courtaulds	1.22
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.05
Decca Rec	1.95
Distillers	1.37
Dunlop	0.51
E Muslind	1.77
GEC	1.21
FreeStGed	£29⅝
GKN	2.39
Glaxo Gr	3.63
Gt Un St	1.81
Guinness	1.13
Hawker-Sidd	2.76
Hudson Bay	£12⅝
Imp Chem	2.82
Imps	0.58½
Mar&Spen	2.19
MetalBox	2.66
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.69
Rand Mines	3.19
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£27.75
R.T.Z.	1.75
Shell	3.13
Thorn (A)	1.66
Tube Invest	2.54
Union Carb	5.10
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£24 1/16
West Deep	£29⅞
West Drief	£39.50
West Hold	0.36
West Min	1.63
Woolworth	0.61
ZCI	

Milan

Bastogi	1,395
Erba	3,220
Ercole Marel	D540
Fiat	1,131
Finsider	345
Generali	67,730
IFI	2,551
Italgas	506
Italsider	425
LaRinas	92.75
Montedis	614
Olivetti	1,093
Pirelli	735.50
Snia Visco	1,541
Terni	62

Paris

Air Liquide	374
Alimentaire	Unq.
BSN	470
Carrefour	1,771
Cim Lafarge	170.80
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	468
CFP	141.50
CGE	306.50
CCF	145
Ferodo	285.50
Imetal	75.10
L'Oréal	920
Mach Bull	30.15
Michelin	978
Moët-Henn	460.10
Moulinex	273
Paribas	164
PUK	124
Penarroya	56
Perrier	104.30
Peugeot	229.20
Rh Poulenc	126
Sacilor	85.20
St Gobain	128.40
Suez	223
Télémécan.	911
Thomson	186
Usinor	78.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,200
B Boveri	1,395
Ciba-Geigy	1,585
Cr Suisse	2,770
Fischer	510
HofRocheN	10,300
Nestlé	3,220
Sandoz	4,575
Sté B Suisse	421
Sulzer	2,250
U B Suisse	2,930
Buehrle	1,190

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

MERCHANT BANKERS

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX.
Telephone 01-600 0931
Telex: 887853. Telegrams "JAPANINBAN LONDON EC2"

JIB

Shareholders
The Fuji Bank, Limited
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

حكرا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	20¾	Norton 1.20	6	5	26	25⅞	26	+⅜
	10⅝	NortSim .40	11	344	19½	19	19¼	-⅜
	29¾	NortS pf1.60		17	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	
	10⅜	NucorCp .28	3	17	15⅝	16½	15⅝	-⅛
	8⅝	NVF Co		152	10⅞	9½	10½	+⅞
		O						
	5⅜	Oak Ind .40	4	31	8	7⅝	7⅞	-⅛
	12⅝	OccPet .75e	3	1367	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	
	6⅛	OccidPet wt		512	9½	8⅞	9¼	+¼
	42	OccidPt pf 4		14	55½	54¾	54¾	+¾
	40⅝	OccP pf3.60		77	56½	55¾	55¾	+½
	19	OcciP pf2.50		87	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+¼
	22½	OcciP pf2.16		6	23¾	23	23⅛	+⅛
	10½	OgdenCp 1	4	59	17⅞	17½	17¾	-⅛
	23	Ogdn pf1.87		5	28	28	28	+¼
	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	210	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
	99	OhE pf 10.76		z90	101½	101½	101½	+¼
	80	OhEd pf8.28		z200	81	80½	81	+½
	43	OhEd pf4.40		z70	45	44¾	44¾	-¾
	38½	OhEd pf3.90		z40	38¾	38¼	38¼	+¼
	101	OhPw pf 14		z290	111⅞	111½	111½	+½
	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	
	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	11	192	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
	9⅞	OklGE pf.80		z200	11	11	11	+⅛
	17⅛	OklaNG 1.80	9	11	24¼	24	24¼	
	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	41	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	-¼
	13½	Olinkraft 1	5	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
	7⅛	Omark .30	4	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	10	Opelika 1	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	10	36	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
	3⅜	Orange .2	10	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	6	57	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+⅛
	11	OutMar 1.20	20	39	23¾	23	23⅝	+¼
	8	OutletCo .75	5	4	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
	8⅛	OverShip .15	4	29	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
	25⅛	OwenCn .88	20	140	35⅞	35	35	-⅞
	32	OwenIll 1.72	8	67	41½	41⅛	41½	-⅛
	7⅛	OxfrdInd .60	4	4	13½	13⅛	13½	+½
		P - Q						
	11⅞	PacAS 1.20a		28	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	225	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
	14⅛	PacLtg 1.48	7	49	17⅞	17⅛	17½	+⅛
	13⅝	PacPetrl .80	10	227	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	184	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	36	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
	69	PacTT pf 6		z280	71½	70½	71½	+½
	2¼	PaineW .10e	11	72	5½	5¼	5½	
	8¾	PalW pf1.30		18	12½	12¼	12½	
	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
	3	Pamida .05e	10	26	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
	2	PanAm Air		259	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
	27¼	PanhEP 2	7	169	30⅞	29⅝	30⅞	+¾
	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	6	84	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	-⅛
	8⅝	Pargas .98	8	27	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	-⅛
	13⅝	ParHan 1.12	5	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	10⅛	ParkPen .32	7	36	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
	¼	Pasco Inc	15	55	33¾	33	33½	
	6⅛	Payls nw .35	8	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
	9⅝	PeabGa .08r	11	15	17¾	17⅜	17½	
	1⅛	Penn Cent		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	3⅝	PennDix .24	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
	1⅝	Pennn Fruit		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
	36½	Penney 1.16	32	291	56⅞	55	56⅞	-⅞
	15⅜	PaPwLt 1.80	7	119	19⅛	19	19	-⅛
	105	PAPLt pf 13		z200	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	-⅛
	79	PaPL pf8.70		z200	88	88	88	+1
	70	PaPL pf8.60		z260	86½	86	86	-⅛
	73	PaPL pf8.40		z100	84	83	84	+2⅛
	69	PaPL pf8.00		z50	80	80	80	+1
	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.36	8	49	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	308	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	11	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
	30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	6	34	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	
	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	18	99	67⅛	66⅛	67	-⅛
29⅞	16	PerkElm .28	25	77	25½	25	25	-⅜
23⅛	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	6	54	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+½
14½	11⅛	PetInc pf 1		16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
18⅛	10	PetInc pf.80		5	12½	12⅜	12½	-⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PoterPl .80	27	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
71½	34	PetrieS .80a	22	14	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞	
19⅛	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	38	19⅛	18⅞	19	-⅛
21	16⅛	Petrim 2.01e		30	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	16	468	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅛
40	29	PhelpD 2.20	8	43	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+⅛
14⅝	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	296	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z80	84	84	84	
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z58	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+¾
45⅞	37	PhilE pf4.68		z680	43	42	43	+1⅛
37	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z240	35	34½	35	+1
12	10⅛	Phila Sub	8	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
50½	40⅞	PhilMorr .96	19	615	50⅞	49⅞	50	+⅞
6	2	Philips Ind		35	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Phil I pf1.25p		6	7½	7½	7½	
58½	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	268	57	56⅛	56⅞	+⅛
7⅛	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅞	7⅝	Pickwck Int	7	18	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
14½	9⅛	PiedNG 1.28	5	6	13½	13⅛	13⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	14	23	5⅛	4⅞	5	
68½	36	Pillsbry 1.80	12	143	66⅞	66	66⅝	-½
26⅝	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	105	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	334	16	14⅞	15⅝	-⅛
19⅞	13½	PittFrg .90b	10	20	19½	18⅞	18⅞	-⅜
42½	34	PittFtW pf		z20	42½	42½	42½	+1½
81½	36⅞	Pittston .80a	8	988	66⅞	65	66⅛	-⅜
29⅝	16⅛	Pizza Hut	12	63	27⅛	27⅛	27	
5⅛	1⅝	Plan Rsrch	11	86	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Playboy .12	16	149	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+½
18⅛	6⅝	Plessey .93e	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
7⅛	3⅝	PNB M .60e	11	12	5⅞	5½	5⅞	-⅛
34½	15	Polaroid .32	41	1736	33½	32⅝	32⅞	+⅞
12¼	3⅛	Ponderosa	18	67	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
18½	8⅝	PopeTa .60b	8	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PorGE 1.58	9	46	17⅛	17	17⅛	
105	100	PoG pf 11.50		z250	105	103	103	-1
44	23⅛	Potlath 1.40	8	21	43½	43⅛	43½	-⅜
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	161	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z100	41	41	41	+1
38⅝	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	7	71	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
15	10	Premr pf.90		2	14	14	14	+⅛
100¾	78½	ProctGam 2	21	243	93⅛	92	92	-2⅛
8⅝	6	ProdRsh .30	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
32⅞	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	32	27⅞	27⅛	27½	
6	4	PSA Inc		22	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
15½	12⅛	PSvCol.20	8	83	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	-⅛
17	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	252	16⅛	16⅛	16½	-⅛
5-32	1-16	PSvEGs rt		6832	9-64	⅛	⅛	-1-64
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z20	109½	109½	109½	+1
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z200	90	89½	90	+¼
76⅛	64⅛	PSEG pf7.80		z30	72	72	72	
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z100	69	69	69	+1⅛
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z10	49¼	49¼	49¼	+¼
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
48⅛	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	89	39⅛	39	39	+¼
18	11½	PSvNH 1.64	7	31	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
19½	11⅝	PSvNM 1.28	9	75	18½	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
9½	3	Pubickr .19t	8	35	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo In .30	7	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	34	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
58⅛	39	Pullmn 1.70	9	35	53⅞	52⅝	52⅞	-⅞
13½	7⅛	PurexCp .80	8	75	12⅞	12	12	-⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Purex pf1.35		2	19	19	19	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Purlin Fash		32	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
31½	17⅞	Purolator 1	9	38	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	-⅛
19⅛	12⅛	QuakOat .80	11	x258	18⅛	17⅛	18	+⅛
50⅛	36⅛	QukOat pf 3		5	49½	49⅛	49½	
22⅛	15	QuakStO .64	12	37	19⅞	19½	19⅞	-⅛
7	4	Questor .12r		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅞	14⅛	Questr pfA 2		1	18	18	18	
		R						
43½	34	RalstonP .90	16	399	41¼	40½	40⅞	-⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	229	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
10	6⅞	Ranbin .40	39	33	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
8⅛	5⅛	RapdAm .50		22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
27⅞	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	4	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	-⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Raymint .40	8	71	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	+⅛
55⅛	25⅛	Raytheon 1	13	229	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	-⅛
20⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	15	372	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
54⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		1	51½	51½	51½	-⅛
42½	33⅛	RCA pf 3.50		z380	40	40	40	
3⅛	1⅛	viReads Co		3	3½	3½	3½	
24⅛	15⅛	RdgBate .35	6	74	21⅞	21½	21½	-⅛
4½	1⅞	Redman Ind		8	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
14½	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	11	13	13½	13⅛	13½	
26	16⅛	Reed Tool	11	9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	-⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	6	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .60	3	66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
7	4½	Reliab Sr .60	7	4	6⅛	6	6	
17½	10⅛	RelianEl .90	6	49	17	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
31	19⅛	Relia pf.60		16	29	29	29	-1
8	4⅛	RelGp .20p		25	6	5⅞	6	
16⅞	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		20	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ReG pfB.55p		11	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Republic Cp	4	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		11	2	2	2	+⅛
35⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.60a	3	133	29⅛	29	29	-⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	9	345	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
37⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	16	38	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	-1⅛
14½	6⅛	RevCop .37e	5	52	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	19	178	75	74½	74⅞	-⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	5	28	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	47	21½	21	21⅛	+½
40	28	Rexn pf2.50		1	38	38	38	-½
35	22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		7	34	33	33½	-½
57⅛	49⅛	Reylnd 2.88	8	166	56½	55⅛	56	+⅛
64⅛	52½	Reyln pf2.25		2	62⅞	62⅛	62⅞	+2⅛
24	14⅛	ReynMet 1e	4	142	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
53½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		1	53	53	53	
8⅞	7	ReynSec .40	15	41	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
12⅛	10	Richardsn 1	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	11	70	21	20⅞	20⅞	-⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	7	44	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
14½	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	5	11	14	14	14	-⅛
16⅞	8	RioGran .60	6	78	13⅛	13½	13⅛	-⅛
10	7½	RioGr pf.80		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	18	131	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
24⅛	11⅛	RivianF .90	12	55	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
14⅛	9	Robshaw .70	17	21	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
28⅛	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.38	5	4	17⅛	17½	17½	-½
15⅛	10½	Robins .24b	12	382	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	-⅛
15⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.24b	7	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	10	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Rockwlint 2	8	80	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		24	60⅞	60	60⅛	-⅛
22½	17	RkInt pf1.35		3	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
82½	46½	RohmH 1.28	16	80	76½	75⅛	76	-½
11	7⅞	Rohrind .40	7	80	10⅞	9⅞	10	-½
20⅞	11⅛	Rollins .30	14	22	20	19⅞	20	-⅛
8	4⅞	Ronson .28	24	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅞	9⅞	Roper 1.20		7	14	14	14	
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	11	210	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
44⅞	27⅞	Rosario .40b	18	178	43⅞	43	43⅛	+⅛
16½	8⅛	RoyCCol .64	14	44	15⅛	14⅞	15	
38½	24½	RoylD 3.16e	3	376	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	12	70	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	16	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .36	32	17	24	24	24	-⅛
24	11	Rucker .20	8	160	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	RussTog .76	15	19	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Ryder Sys		152	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
		S						
46	25	SabineR .56	11	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1½	Safegrd Ind	26	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
50	34⅛	Safewy 1.88	14	55	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	-½
7⅛	3	Sage Corp	6	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
67⅛	34⅛	StJoeM 2.40	12	66	59⅛	57	59⅛	+⅛
31⅛	26½	StJoein wi		2	38	38	38	-⅛
12⅛	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	12	3	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	9	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅜
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		30	10⅞	10¾	10¾	-⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	89	26⅝	25¼	26¼	
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	-⅛
12¾	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	191	12⅜	12	12⅛	-⅛
9½	2⅛	Sandra Asso		43	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
38⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	7	65	27½	27	27⅛	+⅛
8⅝	7¼	SFeInd pf.50		4	7⅝	7⅝	7½	-⅛
33¾	18½	SanFeInt .20	11	83	29⅞	28½	29⅝	+½
13⅛	5⅞	SargWel .40	9	26	11⅞	10⅞	11⅜	+⅜
5½	3⅛	SatH RlEst		126	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
8¾	6⅛	SavanE .48r	4	23	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	+⅛
11¾	9	SavnEA 1.34		22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Sav A Stop		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
7½	1⅛	SavinB Mcil	27	36	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	16	110	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	6	20	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer Cp		12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
67¼	44½	SchergPl .80	26	608	62½	61⅞	61⅞	-1¼
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	17	281	24⅞	24⅛	24½	
90½	69	Schlumb .60	29	186	85	84⅛	85	
14¼	9	SCM Cp .50	4	104	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	-¼
8½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
19⅞	8⅞	ScotLFd .72	5	19	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
		Scot LFd wi		2	9	9	9	
16¾	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	72	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .68	6	33	13⅛	13	13⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	77	16	15¾	16	+⅜
11½	5	Scottys .18	12	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
15	8⅛	ScovilMfg 1	11	14	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
36⅞	25½	Scovil pf2.50		7	31⅛	30½	31	+⅜
6	4	ScudDuoVt		24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
23½	10⅛	SeaCont .28	5	27	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+1
31½	21⅛	SeabCL 1.40	4	116	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
6	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	9	35	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	14	56	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
6½	3	Seagrave	13	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
12⅛	7	SealdPw .72	8	23	11⅛	11	11⅛	-⅛
25⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	13	1951	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
73⅛	48⅛	Sears 1.60a	25	326	68⅞	68	68⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	75	46	3	2⅞	3	
38⅛	21½	Sedcoinc .13	18	209	35⅞	34⅞	35	
7⅛	3⅛	Svccplnt .10	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	5⅛	Servomt .60	6	33	9⅛	9	9	
6⅞	3⅛	Shakspre .28	9	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	7	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
56⅛	39⅛	ShellOil 2.60	6	79	53⅛	52⅞	53	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ShellrGt .56	4	19	7⅛	7½	7½	-⅛
15	10⅛	ShlGt pf1.40		6	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
16	10⅞	ShlGt pf1.35		4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
48⅛	34⅛	SherwW 2.20	7	15	44⅛	44	44⅛	-⅛
10½	8¼	SierPac .92	8	31	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
18⅛	14⅛	SignalCo .98	6	151	17⅛	16⅞	17	-⅛
48½	32½	Signal pf2.20		3	39	38	38	-1⅛
17⅛	14	Signal pf1		1	16	16	16	-⅛
39½	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2½	SimPrec .12	12	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
28⅛	12	Simm .88a	18	11	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .40	26	133	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		95	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
36⅛	27½	Singr pf3.50		7	37⅛	36⅛	37	+⅛
29⅛	18⅛	SkaggCo .60	12	19	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
62	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	18	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	-⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Skil Corp	101	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
26	14⅛	Skyline .24	60	475	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	-⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SmithAO .60	42	35	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
32⅛	15⅛	Smithinl .24	12	111	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	-⅛
57⅛	43⅛	Smithklin 2	13	48	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	-⅛
12½	7⅛	SmithTr .45	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16	10½	Smucker .80	9	7	15⅛	15	15	-⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SolaBas .60	5	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	1	4	3	3	3	
11⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	31	2054	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
36	29	SooLin 3.15e	7	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
16	9⅛	SCarEG 1.48	8	231	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		13	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	+⅛
14⅛	9½	SoestBks .80	7	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
8½	5⅛	SoestPS .64r	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	5	131	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	3625	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
29½	23⅛	SolnGE 2.28	8	8	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	488	55	54	54	-⅛
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
46½	41½	SoNE pf3.82		3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z370	50	50	50	+⅛
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	10	88	28½	27⅞	28	-⅛
56⅛	48	Sou Ry 2.12	9	182	52½	50½	51	-1⅛
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		11	53	52	52	-1½
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		5	6	6	6	+½
31	19⅛	SouUGs 1.60	8	11	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
25⅞	15⅛	Southld .40b	14	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+½
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .20	5	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	SwFl PF[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	18⅛	18⅞	+⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	82	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33	27½	Sprry H pf 3		1	33	33	33	
46⅛	25⅛	SperryR .76	11	187	43	42¼	42¼	-⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Sprague El	9	62	10	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅛	8⅛	Spring M .75	11	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
19½	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	12	140	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
41½	24⅛	Squibb .84	18	238	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	+⅛
43⅛	34⅛	Staley Mfg	5	18	37	36⅛	36⅞	-⅛
23⅛	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		40	22⅛	22	22⅛	
72⅛	52½	StdBrands 2	16	34	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	-⅛
50⅛	28⅛	StBPaint .32	28	16	42⅞	41⅞	42	
32⅛	22½	StdOilCal 2	5	546	31⅛	31½	31⅛	-⅛
47⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	7	689	45⅞	44⅛	45⅛	+⅛
75⅛	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	165	71⅛	70⅛	70½	-⅛
54½	50	SO Oh pf3.75		240	54	54	54	+⅛
10½	6⅛	StdPress .40	5	445	9½	8⅞	9⅛	-⅛
8⅛	6⅛	StdPrud .66	9	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12⅛	StanWks .96	8	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
8½	6	Stanray .60	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅛	1½	StaMut Inv		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	9⅛	StaMS 1.10e		21	11	10⅛	10⅞	
72½	40	StaufCh 2.20	8	108	69⅛	68½	69⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .48	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	16⅛	SterDrug .70	15	314	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	-⅛
17	8	Sterndnf .40	9	48	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .80	7	41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
24⅛	17	StewWa 1.92	7	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		220	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
58⅛	33⅛	StoneWeb 2	10	62	58⅛	57⅛	57½	+1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	StoneCon .60	3	10	11⅛	11½	11½	-⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	5	224	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
14⅛	13⅛	Storge Tech	8	57	13⅛	12½	12½	-⅛
21⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	28	18	17½	17⅛	-⅛
11	6⅛	StrideRite .70	6	8	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
58	46	StuWr pf85		1	57½	57½	57½	-½
2⅞	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	7	15	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	SuCrest .20a		21	7⅛	7	7	
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	94	34⅞	34½	34⅞	-⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		61	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	-1⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	12	69	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
26½	12⅛	Sundstrd .80	8	15	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
15⅛	9	SunshMg .36	16	36	14½	14⅛	14½	-⅛
25⅛	15	SupValu .90	8	150	24⅛	24	24	-⅛
225	153	Supr Oil 1.40	4	19	204⅛	202⅛	204	-2½
5½	3	SupmkG .20	13	7	4	3⅞	4	
15⅛	13	Supm pf1.30		5	15	15	15	-⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Superscpe	3	13	12½	12½	12½	
6⅞	2⅛	SufroMt .25e	15	4	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+⅛
7	4	Swank .48	5	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Sybron .84	0	235	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37	37	37	-1
7⅞	3	Systron Don	27	32	6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
		T						
25⅛	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	8	6	24	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9	7⅛	Talley .60	6	29	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
17	9½	TampaE .96	12	443	17⅛	17	17½	+⅛
40⅛	11⅛	Tandy Corp	1	121	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	-⅛
6⅞	4	Tappan .20		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	4⅛	Technicolr	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	5	Technicon	11	46	10⅛	9½	9½	-⅛
39½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	12	27	35⅛	35	35½	-⅛
6	2⅛	Telecor .25	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
19	9½	Teledyn .32t	11	31	18	17½	18	+⅛
57⅛	48⅛	Teledyn pf 6		8	57	56⅞	56⅞	-⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		186	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	20	115	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
25	19⅛	Tennco 1.60	6	363	24½	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
2⅛	⅞	Tennco wt A		107	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
92⅛	74	Tennc pf5.50		12	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	-1⅛
20⅛	13½	TesoroP .40	4	203	19	18½	18⅞	+⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	1161	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
39½	28⅛	TexCom .90	14	5	39	38⅞	35	+⅛
36⅛	26⅛	TexETr 1.70	8	49	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
32⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	401	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
31⅛	25	TxGs pf1.50		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	-1⅛
34⅛	23⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	153	31½	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
14	8⅛	Texasind 1b	13	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
114½	61	TexInst 1	30	337	102⅛	100½	102⅛	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Texas Intl	6	192	9	8⅞	9	
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	228	18⅛	18	18	-⅛
33½	20⅛	TexPLd .70e	30	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
24½	18	TexUt 1.24	11	456	24⅛	23⅞	24	+½
6⅛	2⅛	Texfi Ind		27	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
24½	12⅛	Textron 1.10	8	118	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅛
17½	9⅛	Thiokol .70	5	71	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
46½	25⅛	ThomBet .72	23	123	45	43⅞	43⅞	-1½
11	5	Thomln .40b	13	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ThomJW .50	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	72	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	TI Corp 1	7	137	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
40	30⅛	TidwatM .70	8	31	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	-1⅛
14	7⅛	TigerInt .40	0	164	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
53½	24⅛	TimeInc 2	0	20	49	48	48⅛	+⅛
19⅞	10⅛	TimeMir .50	1	91	18⅛	18	1	+⅛
36	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	15	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	-⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Tish Rlty		67	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Todd Shipyd		13	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
21⅞	16⅛	ToledoEd 2	7	37	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
10	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	4	22	9⅛	9½	9½	-⅛
8½	4⅛	TootRol .40b	7	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	13	40	25⅛	24⅞	24⅛	
39½	27⅛	TranUn 1.56	12	20	34½	33⅞	34	-½
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		197	7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
10⅛	11⅞	TWA pf 2		5	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
12½	7⅛	TranWE .16	9	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅛	6	Transam .59	3	345	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
21½	17½	TranInc 1.84		15	21	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Transco .80	12	49	8⅞	8⅞	8½	
7⅛	5⅛	Transcn .45	5	7	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
7⅞	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	36	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+⅛
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	12	310	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		2	34½	34½	34½	-⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		51	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
19⅛	16	TriCon 1.25e		88	19⅛	19	19⅛	-⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TriSou Mtge		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
16	11⅛	Triaind .90a	4	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
20⅛	9½	Trinityind 1	4	23	19	18⅛	19	+½
24	13⅛	Tropican .20	19	45	22½	21⅛	22	-1
24⅛	14⅛	TRW In 1.20	8	184	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
60	40½	TRW pf4.50		3	59½	59½	59½	+⅛
64	41⅛	TRW pf4.40			60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	-⅛
11⅞	7⅛	TucsonG .96	8	682	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .40	9	67	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
18⅛	8⅛	TycoLb .10e	11	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
24⅛	13½	TylerCp .60	4	7	21⅛	21	21	-⅛
		U						
23	13⅛	UAL In .60a	5	806	17½	16⅞	17⅛	
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	3	22½	22½	22½	-⅛
14⅛	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	21	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
11⅛	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	32	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	16	9½	9⅛	9½	-⅛
47⅛	32½	UniNV 2.95e	9	6	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
9⅞	6⅛	UnBanc .84b	6	67	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
70	37⅛	UnCamp 2	0	49	62½	61⅛	62	-⅛
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	6	528	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	-⅛
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	9	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
7⅛	2½	Union Corp	11	28	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
12½	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	176	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
80	67⅛	UnEl 7pf 8		1	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+⅛
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		2	68	69	69	
44	40	UnEl pf4.56		z10	42	42	42	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z10	42	42	42	+⅛
42½	35	UnEl pf 4		z20	38	38	38	
26⅛	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72		13	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
4⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	10	10	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
45	32½	UnOCal 1.98	5	210	42⅛	41⅛	42	-⅛
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		32	54⅛	54	54	-⅛
82⅛	62	UPacCp 2.80	4	149	74	72⅞	73⅛	-⅛
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	6	86	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
81⅛	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z110	78	77⅛	78	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6	UnitCp .70c		63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	U FinCal .20	6	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	6⅛	UnGasP .72	9	430	11	10⅛	11	-⅛
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	24	22⅛	21⅛	22	
11	6½	UnitInd .36b	7	4	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	1⅞	UnitInn 1.0		12	4	4	4	
22⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	30	11	10⅛	11	-⅛
15½	12	UnMM 0.8	7	20	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
19⅛	8	Un Nuclr	213	474	17⅛	15⅞	17	-⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		28	2⅛	2	2	
11½	6	UnitRefg .48	4	15	10½	10⅛	10½	-⅛
24	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	55	33½	33	33⅛	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	USFoS 1.50e		7	15½	16	16	-⅛
21½	14⅛	USGvps 1.50	13	114	18⅛	17⅞	18	-⅛
25⅛	20	USGy pf1.80		6	22½	22	22½	
7½	2⅛	US Home		191	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5	2½	US Ind .33r		84	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14	9⅛	USLeasg .24	9	96	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅞	2½	US RltyInv		36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
12½	7½	US Shoe 9.5	7	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
65⅛	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	4	255	55½	57½	53	
20⅛	13⅛	USTobac .98	12	27	19½	19½	19½	-⅛
58⅛	31⅛	Unit Tech 2	9	1221	60	58½	58⅛	+⅛
132½	85⅛	UnTech pf 8		715	129	132⅛	127	+5
15⅛	12½	UniTel 1.08	10	579	15⅛	15	15⅛	
1⅞	7-16	UniTel wt		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
9⅛	2½	Unitrode Cp	12	27	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
29	16⅛	UnivarCp 1	4	17	26⅛	26½	26⅛	-⅛
39	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	22	38⅛	38⅛	39½	+⅛
18	11⅛	UOP .90	6	115	14⅛	14	14⅛	-⅛
53	38	Upjohn .96	18	225	42	41½	41⅞	-⅛
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	7	65	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
10½	8⅛	UslifeF .96		33	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅛
20	12	USM stpl.20	4	23	19	19	19	
26⅛	19⅛	USM pf2.10		1	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
74⅛	39⅛	Utahlntl 1	18	108	67⅛	66½	67⅛	-⅛
29⅛	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	55	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17	UV Ind 1b	3	17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
57½	50⅛	UV In pf5.50		1	57	57	57	-⅛
28	20½	UV In pf1.26		3	25	24⅛	24⅛	-1½
		V						
12⅛	6½	Varian .20	10	82	10⅞	10	10⅞	-⅛
27⅞	23⅛	Veeder 1.72	6	4	24	23⅞	24	+⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 18, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
60	Abby Glen	305	295	295	-10
25	Abitibi	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
26	Acklands	$16⅛	16½	16½	-⅛
40	Acres Ltd	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
32	Agnico E	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
10	Agra Ind	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
12	Alta Gas A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
00	Alta Nat	$22	22	22	+⅛
00	Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
00	Alliance B	485	485	485	-15
40	Alminex	$5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
75	Alco A	$20⅛	20	20	-⅛
64	BP Can	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
00	Banister C	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
08	Bank N S	$44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
10	Baton B	$7½	7½	7½	+⅛
15	Bell Canad	3 4	54⅛	45	
70	Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
30	Block Bros	310	305	310	+5
35	Bovis Cor	132	131	131	
30	Bralor Res	200	199	199	+3
30	Bramalea	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
30	Brameda	77	76	77	
30	Brenda M	420	400	400	-20
20	BC Forest	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20	BC Phone	$10⅛	10	10	
30	Brunswk	390	385	390	-5
13	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
50	Cad Frvw	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
3	Cal Pow A	$24⅛	24	24	-⅛
00	Camflo	$14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
53	Camolu A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
56	C Pakrs C	$19½	19½	19½	+⅛
25	Can Perm	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
70	C Tung	300	200	300	
00	C Cablesy	$14½	14½	14½	
	C Imp Bank	$25⅛	24⅛	25	
71	C Ind Gas	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
75	Can Tire A	$47⅛	47	47⅛	+⅛
75	Cassiar	5	425	460	-10
00	Chieftan D	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
00	CHUM	$6½	6½	6½	+⅛
00	Coch Will	109	106	107	-1
75	C Holiday	340	325	325	-
100	Con Bldg	320	295	295	
725	Con Distrb	430	415	425	-10
27	Cong Gas	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
730	Conwest	300	300	300	
700	Craigmt	450	440	450	+10
200	Crush Intl	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
220	Denison	$55	54⅛	55	+½
650	Dickensn	$9⅛	9	9⅛	
635	Cofasco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
350	Dom Store	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
120	Du Pont	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
2.0	Dylex L A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
00	East Mcl	400	395	395	-5
50	Electro A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
3	Emco	$7	7	7	
530	Falcon C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
67	Falcon	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
300	Fed Ind A	400	400	400	
450	Francana	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
300	Fraser A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
25	Fruehauf	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
405	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3900	Gnt Mascl	67	60	67	+1
175	Gibraltar	475	475	475	
160	Goodyear	$12⅛	12½	12⅛	+⅛
200	Granduc	103	100	100	+2
725	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
150	GL Paper	$23	23	23	-⅛
157	Gt W Life	$59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
155	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
120	Guar Trst	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
500	Hambro C	170	170	170	
785	Hawker S	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
100	Hayes D A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
222	Houston O	161	160	160	-4
273	H Bay Co	$17⅛	17½	17½	-⅛
600	Huron Eri	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
350	IAC	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
218	Int Mogul	250	245	245	+15
500	Intpr Pipe	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15	Inv Grp A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
100	Jannock	$6	5⅞	6	
558	Kaiser Re	$10⅛	10½	10⅛	-⅛
400	Kaps Tran	260	255	255	-5
100	Kerr A A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
222	Labatt A	$16⅛	16½	16⅛	+⅛
200	Lab Min	$26	26	26	
500	LOnt Cem	335	335	335	
150	Liberian	$14	14	14	+⅛
15	LL Lac	160	155	155	-5
25	Loeb M	300	300	300	
710	Mclen H A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
497	MB Ltd	$22⅛	22½	22⅛	-⅛
900	Madsen	57	57	57	-1
265	M L Mills	$24½	24½	24½	-⅛
175	Mattgmi	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
555	Moore	$50	49⅛	49⅛	
1200	Murphy	490	475	490	+15
400	Nat Trust	$17½	17½	17½	
7937	Noranda A	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
4154	Nor Elect	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
200	OSF Ind	340	340	340	-5
6700	Orchan	224	220	224	-1
1600	Oshawa A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4550	Pamour	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
5850	PanCan P	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
248	Patino N V	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
600	Pembin A	360	355	355	
100	Pembin B	355	355	355	
200	Petrofina	$21	21	21	
1250	Pine Point	$28⅛	28	28	-⅛
400	Pitts C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1700	Placer	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
14000	Que Sturg	325	305	325	+20
535	Rayrock	84	84	84	
250	Rdpath A	$21½	21½	21½	
4500	Reed Dsir A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
321	Reichhold	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
5300	Revnu Prp	98	92	95	
100	Scotts	$7	7	7	+⅛
6323	Shell Can	$17	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
7450	Sherritt A	$6⅛	6	6	-⅛
4265	Siebens	$12	11⅛	12	+⅛
200	Sigma	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
20290	Simpsons	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
521	Simpson S	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
100	Slater Stl	$9½	9½	9½	
3000	Slat W Can	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2840	Southm A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
8500	St Brodcst	$8	7⅛	8	
4067	Stelco A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
3450	Steep R	140	140	140	+3
9800	Sundale O	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
1118	Teck Cor A	257	253	256	+4
160	Teck Cor B	220	220	220	-5
2600	Teledyne	$5	5	5	
35000	Texaco	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
400	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12845	Tor Dm Bk	$43⅛	42½	43	+⅛
3-30	Traders A	$14	13⅛	14	
6305	Trans Mt	$10	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
7139	TrCan PL	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
200	Un Carbid	$21	21	21	
1915	Un Gas	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
973	Union Oil	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
85	U Keno	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3500	U Siscoe	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
580	Upp Can	115	115	115	
1400	Voyager P	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
525	Weldwod	$11	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
1040	Wstburne	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
2700	West Mine	225	222	222	-3
100	Westnhse	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
272	White Pas	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3	Wilroy	131	131	131	
1450	Woodwd A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
2541	Yk Bear	195	188	195	+1
180	Yukon C	85	85	85	

Total sales 1,566,637 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2800	Algoma	$25½	24¾	24¾	-1
165	Asbestos	$17	17	17	
5136	Bank Mont	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
900	Basic Res	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1150	Bombard	355	360	365	+5
4100	Can Cement	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
1700	Cdn Indust	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
200	Cdn Int Pw	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
730	Con Bath	$25½	25⅛	25½	+⅛
200	Fncl Col	160	160	160	+10
101	Imasco	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
440	Molson A	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
350	Mont Trust	$12⅛	12½	12⅛	
720	Power Cp	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
1658	Price Co	$14½	14½	14½	-⅛
200	Rolland A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
1872	Royal Bk	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
234	Roy TrustA	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	
1400	Zellers	$6⅛	6½	6⅛	

Total sales 476,381 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5⅛	3⅛-1⅛	½-1½	8-9
1 M.	5⅛-5⅛	4⅛-4⅛	2⅛-3⅛	9-9½
3 M.	5⅛-5⅞	4⅛-4⅛	3⅛-3⅛	9⅞-10⅛
6 M.	6⅛-6½	4⅛-4⅞	4-4½	11⅛-11⅛
1 Y.	7⅛-7⅛	5⅛-5⅛	5⅛-5⅛	12-13

Currency Rates

June 18, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4075	5.4680	103.205*	60.42*	38.45y	—	6.91*	96.80*	44.53*
Brussels (c)	34.69	79.195	14.844	8.744	5.576*	14.4825	—	14.0165	6.44
Frankfurt	2.3355	5.3098	—	58.58	3.734x	96.89*	6.693*	93.83*	43.12*
London (z)	2.27295	—	5.2068	9.0575	1,421.15	5.4775	79.365	5.6575	12.3080
Milan	625.80	1420.80	268.00	156.90	—	259.90	17.9525	251.50	113.65
Paris	3.98625	9.06125	170.825*	—	6.37325x	165.650*	11.4475*	159.992*	73.800*
Zurich	2.49	5.6585	106.63*	62.48*	0.3984*	103.29*	7.14*	—	45.95*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.62236; Escudo: 24.165; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.075. Schilling: 16.56; Sw. krona: 3.9080; Yen: 294.10; Belgian financial franc: 36.22.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 7¼-84	102	103
Asahi 10⅛-80	103⅛	104⅛
ASEA 8⅛-86	93	94
Ashland 8-87	92	93
Aust.I.D. 10⅛-81	103½	104⅛
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90½	91⅛
Bk Tokyo 7⅛-76	100⅛	101⅛
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
Bergen 8-87	96	97
B N P 9½-81	102⅛	103⅛
Borregaard 8⅛-86	95	97
Broken Hill 10-90	100½	101⅛
Broken Hill 9⅛-81	101⅛	102⅛
Carlsberg 8⅛-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	90⅛	91⅛
CNE 9⅛-85	100	101
CN Rhone 10-80/85	103⅛	104⅛
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	95⅛	96½
Cont Tel 8⅛-86	92	93
Copen Coum 7⅛-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	95	96
Corning 8½-86	102	103
Cut Ham 8-87	92	93
Dana 8-87	92	93
Denmark 9-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	102	103
Dupont 7⅛-78	101⅛	102⅛
EIB 9⅛-85	102⅛	102⅛
Ericsson 9⅛-85	101½	102½
Esso 7⅛-78	100½	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8½-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	98⅛	99⅛
Gen Mot 8⅛-76	100½	101⅛
Gen Mot 8⅛-86	101⅛	102⅛
G.H.H 7⅛-88	86⅛	87⅛
GTE 8⅛-86	97	98
Haas 6-78	100	101
Haas 8⅛-86	100⅛	101⅛
I.D.B.J. 9⅛-82	100⅛	101⅛
Intl Util 8⅛-82	95⅛	96⅛
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Marubeni 9⅛-87	101½	102½
Michelin 7½-88	83⅛	84⅛
Miles 9⅛-80	101⅛	102⅛
Monsanto 8⅛-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	93⅛	94⅛
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89⅛	90⅛
Norsk Hyd. 9⅛-85	101⅛	102⅛
NorthAMR 7⅛-79	96½	97½
Ontario 8⅛-86	99½	100½
Oslo 8⅛-86	98	99
Otis-Elev 8⅛-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½
Pac.Light 9⅛-81	102⅛	103⅛
Pac.Light 8-88	90⅛	91⅛
Papua 9⅛-83	101	102
Pemex 10⅛-82	97⅛	98⅛
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8½-86	102½	103½
QuebecHyd 8⅛-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8⅛-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7⅛-88	87⅛	88⅛
Queensld 8⅛-86	94⅛	95⅛
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93⅛
Richardson 8⅛-85	102½	103⅛
S.A.S. 8-85	89½	90⅛
Scanraff 8⅛-88	95⅛	96⅛
Scott 8⅛-86	101	102
Shell 8-86	96½	97⅛
Shell 7⅛-87	92⅛	93⅛
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin. 10⅛-81	103⅛	104⅛
SNCF 9⅛-81	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-80	101⅛	102⅛
St Ind 8½-87	99⅛	100⅛
Sumitomo 9⅛-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	92⅛	93⅛
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7⅛-87	87	88
Textron 7⅛-87	86	87
Tokyo Cur 10⅛-81	103½	104½
TokyoCur 8⅛-88	93½	94½
Transocean 8-86	97⅛	98⅛
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93⅛
Union Oil 7-79	99	100
Union Oil 7⅛-87	92⅛	93⅛
Utah 8-87	92½	93½
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	89⅛	90½
Beatrice 4½-92	92	94
Borden 6⅛-91	101½	103½
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4⅛-87	72	74
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4⅛-88	50½	51½
Chrysler 5-88	52½	54½
Cont Tel 5½-88	78	80
Comm In 6⅛-86	81	83
Dart Ind 4⅛-88	89	91
EastKodak 4⅛-88	113	115
Econ Lab 4⅛-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	77½	79½
Ford 6-86	82	84
Ford 5-88	74	76
Gen Elec 4⅛-87	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4⅛-85	84	86
Gen Food 4⅛-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4⅛-82	80	82
Gillette 4⅛-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	80	82
Gulf West. 5-88	80	82
Halliburt 4⅛-87	127	129
Honeywell 6-86	76½	78½
ITT 4⅛-87	65	67
I.S.E 6⅛-86	74½	76½
McDerm 4⅛-87	140	142
Morgan JP 4⅛-87	124½	125⅛
Nabisco 5⅛-88	88½	90½
Owens Ill 4½-87	83	85
Penney JC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamo 4⅛-83	91½	93½
R.C.A. 5-88	74	76
Revlon 4⅛-83	108½	110½
Revlon 3⅛-87	97½	99½
Sperry 4⅛-88	97½	99½
Squibb Intl 4⅛-87	86	88
Texaco 4⅛-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4⅛-82	103	105
WarnLam 4½-87	92	94
WarnLam 4⅛-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4⅛-87	86½	88½
Am Tob 5⅛-88	105	107
Ashland 5-88	80½	82½
Beatrice 6⅛-91	106½	108½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.36	88.77	97.69
Previous	98.39	88.84	98.04

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.20	93.40	97.20	77.60
Brussels	133.19	133.56	137.50	106.43
Frankfurt	127.77	128.18	142.59	110.56
London 30	328.00	330.80	365.30	146.00
London 500	144.88	146.03	156.14	64.49
Milan	91.83	90.83	108.86	85.95
Paris	121.30	123.10	138.70	99.70
Sydney	368.31	360.58	383.55	289.88
Tokyo (n)	327.82	328.82	332.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4498.19	4510.23	4564.52	3827.04
Zurich	287.40	270.00	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old

FCE Quotations

June 19, 1975

		1975 June	Sep	Dec
DJIA 827.83	bid	823	825	830
	offer	832	835	850
FTI 326.30	bid	325	325	320
	offer	333	340	340
TKDJ 4498.10	bid	4300	4300	4400
	offer	4500	4650	4700

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16162. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE

New issue June 19, 1975

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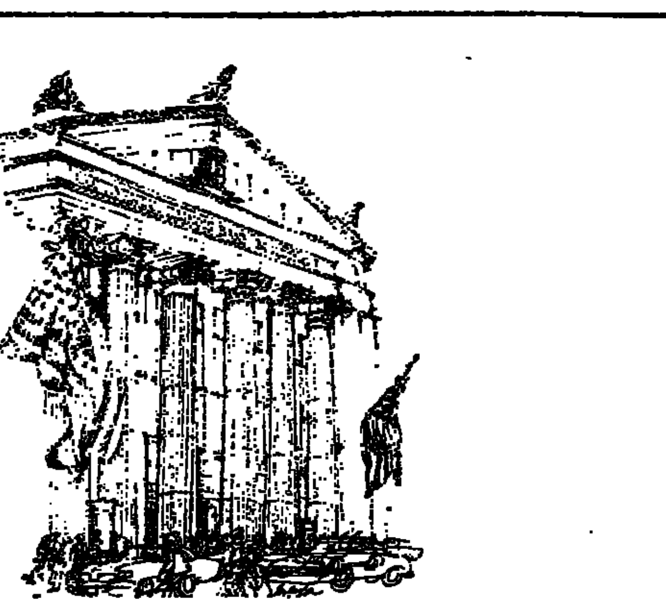
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
5⅞	2	Venice .20	26	21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14½	11	VestSec 1.25		6	12¾	12½	12¾+	⅛
35⅝	21½	Velco Offsh	16	38	31⅛	30¾	31 —	⅛
10	2¾	Viacom Int	10	58	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4½	ViciCmp .50		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.16	7	731	12⅜	12	12⅜+	⅛
83	70	VaEP pf8.84		z70	81½	80½	80½—	½
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z50	72	72	72 —	1½
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z390	72½	71½	72 +	1
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z340	76	75	75 +	¾
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z60	70	70	70	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z50	51	51	51	
7¾	3¼	Vornado Inc	13	110	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅞	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	8	32¾	32½	32½—	⅛
		W						
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z10	42	42	42 +	1
21⅞	12¼	Wachova .76	10	50	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	¾
4⅝	2½	WachRl .04p		19	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	29	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	73	32¾	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
25½	14⅞	Wallaus .55	9	33	23¼	22¾	22¾—	½
10½	6	WallMur .60	5	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
22	16	WalM pf1.70		1	20	20	20 —	1
24⅞	9½	WalMart .12	23	30	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
15⅛	6⅝	WangL .03e	15	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
9½	4⅝	Ward Foods	25	16	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	9	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅝	8¼	WrnCom .50	6	112	15⅞	15½	15½—	½
63	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	56¾	56¾	56¾+	1½
37⅞	25	WarnerL .92	17	290	36	35¼	35¼—	⅞
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	34	19	18½	18¼—	⅜
19¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	5	19⅛	19	19	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	16	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
15⅝	12¾	WashSH 1a	3	2	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	30	19⅝	19½	19½	
10⅞	4	Waste Mgnt	11	57	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	¼
35¼	11¾	WalkrJ 2.0e	18	20	32	32	32	
4⅝	3	WayGos 4.0	21	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15½	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	13¾	13¾	13¾+	½
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	7	186	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞—	⅞
16¼	10¾	Wean pf.94k		17	16⅜	13⅞	13⅞—	1⅛
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	3	6½	6½	6½	
4⅝	2⅛	Wbb Dl E	10	73	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
9⅛	6¼	WllMcL .60	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
21⅝	15	WlsMkt .60	9	11	20½	20½	20½	
1¼	⅝	Welbilt Corp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅞	WllFgo .96	7	16	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅛
7	3¼	WellFM .10p		24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
37¾	18¼	WstPtPep 2	7	22	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞—	⅛
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	6	87	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
25⅝	15¼	WnBnc 1.40	6	86	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
16⅞	7⅝	WnCo NAm	10	71	14⅞	14⅝	14½—	½
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8¾	WnPublh .80	6	19	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	51	93	14⅛	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
42½	30	WnUn pf4.60		4	41	40¾	41 +	1
19½	9⅝	WestgEl .97	48	992	17⅝	17	17¼—	⅛
58¾	39	Wst E pf3.80		z80	50	50	50 +	1
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	26	27⅞	27¼	27¼—	¾
16⅞	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼—	⅜
43½	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	21	448	38⅛	37½	37⅞—	⅜
17½	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	64	17⅝	16¾	17⅛+	⅛
31⅞	19	WhelP 1.40e	1	21	22¼	22¾	23 +	¼
50¾	41	WhelPit pf 5		z250	46½	46½	46½—	½
27	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	42	139	23¼	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
22	8¾	WhitCon .80	7	70	21	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	WhiteM 1.0p	4	57	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅛	1⅞	Whittaker	11	164	4	3⅞	4	
13¼	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	127	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅜
4¼	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	9	2	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
37⅞	25¾	WllmsCo .60	7	514	33⅝	32½	33¼—	⅛
54	25¼	WllmsCo wt		8	46½	45⅝	46 —	1
39⅞	27⅛	WinnDx 1.32	14	49	39⅜	39⅛	39¼+	⅛
50	37	WinnDix B		3	49½	49½	49½	
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		47	5⅞	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
27⅝	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	267	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅜
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z410	98	97½	98 —	½
88	81½	WisE pf7.75		z130	85½	84½	85½+	1½
19⅞	17⅛	Wisc Gas wi		26	18⅝	19	19⅝—	⅛
15¼	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	9	33	15¼	15	15¼	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	34	22⅞	22¼	22⅞—	⅛
62	42⅝	Witco pf2.65		2	55½	55½	55½—	3⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	11	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾+	⅛
15	6⅝	Wometco .56	9	76	14⅝	14	14¼	
18	7	WoodsCp .48	9	14	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	⅛
17¼	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	85	14¾	14⅜	14¼	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		5	27¼	26¾	26¾	
6⅞	2⅛	World Airw	6	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅝—	⅛
64⅝	41¾	Wrigly 2.40a	12	18	60	59⅝	59⅝+	⅜
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		27	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
		X						
87⅝	50½	XeroxCp 1	16	922	67⅞	65¾	65⅞—	1⅝
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	28	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Y						
10¾	4¼	Yates Ind	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾ +	⅛
13	9¾	YngSDr .68a	5	7	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
		Z						
19¼	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	7	155	16½	16	16½+	¼
15	9	Zale pfA .80		1	12½	12½	12½—	½
32⅜	22⅜	Zapata .60	4	205	30	29½	29⅞	
6	2⅞	Zayre Corp		25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	104	170	25¼	24⅞	25 —	¼
12	4½	Zurn Ind .32	13	42	11	10⅝	10¾+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. xd-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, June 18.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.62N	*1.01
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.75N	*.72
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	26½	37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	131.30
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	60-70	104-105
Lead, spot, lb.	19	21½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅞-65	85⅞-87
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.45¼	4.56½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38¼-39	34½-36
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.47	4.600
Gold N.Y., oz	163.85	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	719.8	816.7

*-Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 18, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.10	12.20	11.85	11.95	12.50
Sep	11.60	11.78	11.40	11.55	11.94
Oct	11.70	11.75	11.40	11.45	11.95
Mar	11.70	11.75	11.35	11.35	11.80
May	11.80	11.80	11.50	N11.45	N11.80
Jul	11.70	11.70	11.40	11.45	N11.77
Sep	11.70	11.70	11.45	B11.45	11.65
Oct	11.70	11.75	11.40	11.50	11.65

Sales: 4,484.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No sales.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Jul	44.80	45.80	44.40	44.65	45.05
Sep	41.55	42.15	41.10	41.10	41.90
Dec	41.10	41.75	40.75	40.95	41.45
Mar	41.25	41.85	40.95	41.14	41.55
May	42.35	42.35	41.55	41.60	42.00
Jul	42.60	42.40	42.00	42.15	42.51

Sales: 1,586.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jun	53.20	53.20	52.20	52.40	53.20
Jul	53.30	53.40	52.30	52.50	53.30
Sep	54.20	54.30	53.30	53.40	54.20
Dec	55.70	55.80	54.70	54.60	55.70
Jan	56.20	56.30	55.30	55.30	56.20
Mar	57.30	57.30	56.20	56.30	57.20
May	58.10	58.10	57.20	57.30	58.10
Jul	59.00	59.00	58.10	58.10	59.00

Sales: 1,310.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.85	5.86	5.24	5.35	5.83
Mar	6.85	6.86	6.33	6.33	6.85
Apr	7.40	7.40	7.02	7.02	7.52
May	9.25	9.25	8.72	8.72	9.22

Sales: 5,402.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jun	444.20	446.00	444.20	446.00	448.40
Jul	448.50	451.00	446.00	447.00	449.50
Sep	455.30	457.80	453.00	453.80	456.40
Dec	465.10	467.50	463.20	464.10	466.70
Jan	469.00	469.40	466.30	467.20	469.80
Mar	476.20	477.80	474.00	474.00	476.60
May	482.90	482.90	480.60	480.60	483.10
Jul	489.00	489.00	485.00	487.10	489.60
Sep	496.20	496.20	493.60	493.60	496.10

Sales: 6,784.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	54.25	54.30	53.45	53.45	54.25
Sep	56.25	56.30	55.60	B55.45	B56.15
Nov	58.10	58.10	57.40	B57.40	B57.95
Jan	59.30	59.30	58.70	B58.70	59.25

Jul	62.75	62.75	62.75	B62.85	62.65

Sales: 250.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	45.69	45.69	45.30	45.60	45.75
Oct	47.30	47.25	46.85	47.20	47.20
Dec	47.75	47.88	47.45	47.73	47.80
Mar	48.60	48.75	48.45	B48.60	48.70
May	49.25	49.25	48.98	B49.15	49.25
Jul	49.50	49.90	49.50	49.90	B49.90
Oct	50.10	50.10	50.10	B50.12	B50.15
Dec	50.00	50.25	50.00	B50.30	B50.35

Sales: 2,500

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	164.40	164.40	163.80	163.905	164.60
Aug	165.60	165.70	164.30	165.405	166.00
Oct	167.70	167.70	167.50	167.605	168.20
Dec	170.20	170.10	169.70	169.905	170.50
Feb	172.50	172.60	172.00	172.105	172.70
Apr	174.60	174.60	174.20	174.405	175.00
Jun	176.80	176.80	176.80	176.605	177.20

Sales: 646.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.24	3.24	3.15½	3.17½	3.22½
Sep	3.27	3.28	3.21	3.23	3.30
Dec	3.42	3.42	3.32	3.34	3.41
Mar	3.51	3.51	3.41	3.41½	3.49½
May	3.51	3.51	3.44	3.44½	3.53
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.86¼	2.88	2.83½	2.85½	2.86½
Sep	2.68	2.69	2.64⅝	2.65½	2.67¼
Dec	2.52	2.52	2.48½	2.48½	2.51½
Mar	2.58	2.58	2.55	2.55	2.58¼
May	2.61¾	2.62	2.59	2.59	2.62½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.18	5.18	5.12½	5.13	5.18
Aug	5.12	5.12	5.05	5.07	5.10
Sep	5.04	5.05	4.99	5.00½	5.04
Nov	5.06	5.06	4.97	4.98½	5.02
Jan	5.10½	5.10½	5.05	5.07	5.10
Mar	5.19	5.19	5.13	5.15	5.17½
May	5.19	5.24	5.18	5.21	5.23
Jul	5.27	5.29	5.24	5.26	5.29
Aug	5.27½	5.30	5.25	5.27	5.30
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	21.50	21.60	21.25	21.30	21.55
Aug	20.30	20.50	20.05	20.35	20.25
Sep	19.80	19.90	19.50	19.70	19.75
Oct	19.30	19.40	19.05	19.25	19.40
Dec	18.75	18.95	18.50	18.80	18.80
Jan	18.55	18.75	18.35	18.50	16.48
Mar	18.25	18.50	18.25	18.30	18.35
May	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.25
Jul	18.15	18.15	18.00	18.05	18.10
Aug	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.85
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	129.50	129.50	127.00	127.20	129.90
Aug	131.60	131.00	128.50	128.80	131.50
Sep	131.00	132.00	128.50	129.50	132.00
Oct	131.50	131.90	129.90	130.50	132.00
Dec	134.00	134.50	131.00	132.50	135.00
Jan	134.50	135.00	133.50	133.70	136.00
Mar	136.50	137.00	136.00	136.00	138.00
May	—	—	—	136.00	136.00
Jul	—	—	—	139.00	139.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	448.00	451.50	446.50	449.50	449.00
Jul	449.50	449.50	449.50	449.50	451.00
Aug	451.50	455.00	449.00	453.50	453.00
Oct	459.00	460.70	456.50	460.00	459.80
Dec	465.50	469.00	462.50	466.00	466.50
Feb	472.50	474.00	470.00	473.50	473.00
Apr	479.50	481.00	476.00	479.50	479.00
Jun	485.50	487.00	484.00	487.00	485.50
Aug	492.00	493.00	489.50	492.50	492.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	55.50	56.40	55.50	b56.07	55.15
Aug	51.50	52.50	51.50	52.12	51.20
Oct	45.20	46.25	45.25	45.80	44.95
Dec	43.10	43.75	43.10	43.30	42.90
Feb	41.55	42.45	41.55	a42.02	41.50
Apr	40.72	41.35	40.72	a41.05	a40.75

Sales: June 1632; Aug 5857; Oct 3312; Dec 912; Feb 420; April 38.

Open interest: June 1623; Aug 18650; Oct 9500; Dec 4880; Feb 2758; April 130.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	54.50	55.15	54.30	54.50	53.85
Jul	54.95	55.90	54.90	55.45	54.45
Aug	53.90	54.52	53.75	54.15	53.00
Oct	48.50	49.00	48.30	48.60	47.90
Dec	48.40	48.90	48.25	48.50	48.05
Feb	47.35	47.75	47.25	47.40	47.12
Apr	43.50	43.95	43.25	43.55	43.20
Jun	43.80	44.15	43.80	a43.80	43.50

Sales: June 164; July 1075; Aug 1195; Oct 670; Dec 895; Feb 502; April 74; June 9.

Open interest: June 419; July 3590; Aug 3954; Oct 2150; Dec 5016; Feb 2582; April 610; June 104.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jun	44.75	44.75	44.20	44.[illegible]
Jul	46.10	46.80	46.08	b46.15
Aug	50.00	50.30	49.20	50.30
Sep	57.00	57.70	56.20	56.95
Oct	55.40	55.65	55.40	55.65
Nov	57.45	58.25	57.45	b57.65
Dec	60.10	61.30	9.90	60.20

Sales: June 7; July 41; Aug 11; 464; Oct 3; Nov 6; Dec 26.

Open interest: June 56; July 319; 221; Sep 1786; Oct 194; Nov 310; Dec

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	80.70	81.50	80.52	81.20
Aug	79.80	80.60	79.55	80.25
Feb	75.70	76.10	75.25	75.40
Mar	74.80	75.00	74.15	74.65
May	73.75	73.95	73.10	73.50
Jul	72.75	72.80	72.05	b72.43

Sales: July 3920; Aug 2165; Feb March 100; May 156; July 31.

Open interest: July 5832; Aug 4548; 4511; March 713; May 895; July 312.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	—	—	—	164.40
Sep	166.60	166.60	166.00	166.40
Dec	170.00	170.00	169.50	169.80
Mar	173.50	173.50	173.10	173.20
Jun	176.50	177.10	176.50	177.10
Sep	—	—	—	180.40

Sales: June 0; Sep. 48; Dec. March 27; June 5; Sep. 8.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	135	128	129.50-130	135.05-135.50
Oct	130.50	124	126.25-126.50	130.50-131
Dec	130	124.50	125.55-126	130 -130.50
Mar	131	125	125.50-125.90	129.50-130
May	131	124.50	125.50-126	130 -130.50
Aug	130	125	126.25-126.50	130.50-131
Lots: 2,212.				
COCOA				
Jul	449.50	444	441 -443	446.50-447
Sep	446	435.50	435 -436	443 -444
Dec	457	449	449 -449.50	453 -454.50
Mar	464	458	458 -459	461.50-462
May	465	461.50	461.50-462	465.50-466
Jul		470	465 -467	468 -470
Sep	No trade		469.50-472	473 -474
Lots: 1,625.				
COFFEE				
Jul	475	468.50	469.50-471	476.50-477
Sep	478	470	474 -474.50	479 -479.50
Nov	477	468.50	471.50-472	476.50-477
Jan	477	469	472 -472.50	477 -478
Mar	476	473	473 -474.50	479 -480
May		475	474 -475	479 -480
Jul		475	475 -478	479 -481
Lots: 931.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	520.50- 521	523 - 524
3 months	538.50- 539	541.50- 542
Cathodes: spot	509 - 511	512 - 513.50
3 months	527 - 529	531 - 531.50
Tin: spot	3,035 -3,038	3,050 -3,054
3 months	3,032 -3,055	3,062 -3,063
Lead: spot	164 - 165	160 - 160.25
3 months	165.50- 166	162.50- 163
Zinc: spot	328 - 330	329.50- 330
3 months	312 - 313	314.50- 315
Silver: spot	198 - 198.60	198 - 198.50
3 months	201.70- 201.80	203.50- 203.70

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Jul			450 -497	U.C.
Sep	456	444	448 -449½	—4
Dec	437	425	430½-431	—3½
Mar	438	428½	433½-434	—2
May			439 -445	—1
Jul			439 -445	—1

Lots: 600.

Market Summary

June 18, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.
Southern Co	362,500	12¼	+
Unit Tech	222,100	58¾	+
Sony Corp	205,400	116	—
Searle GD	195,100	16⅞	—
Occiden Pet	136,700	17⅞	
Texaco Inc	116,100	26¼	
Polaroid	113,600	37⅞	+
Gulf Oil	108,700	22⅝	
Duke Pow	102,830	15¼	+
Wesgh El	99,200	17⅛	—
Pittston Co	98,805	66⅛	—
Xero Cp	92,300	66⅞	—
Donnelley	90,400	20½	—
Balt GasEl	84,800	21½	+
Am Tel&Tel	84,100	49⅛	+

	Today	Pr d
Voluume (in millions)	15.59	19
Advances	612	
Declines	795	
Unchanged	413	
Total issues	1820	
New 1975 highs	42	
New 1975 lows	1	

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.
Ryan Hom	58,100	18	—1
Valley Ind	47,700	18¼	—
Nolex Cp	44,600	19⅛	—
Syntex Corp	42,000	39¼	+1
Altec Corp	40,000	1	+
Core Labs	35,400	14½	—
HoustOil M	26,900	26	—
Solitron	23,460	2⅞	+
McCull Oil	19,500	5⅛	—
Airborne Fr	18,800	10½	+

Approx total stock sales 1,820.[illegible]
Stock sales year ago 1,485.[illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.
89.45	88.88	89.45	+0.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.
30 Ind	825.20	834.01	816.99	827.83 —	0.
20 Trn	164.86	166.46	162.65	164.58 —	0.
15 Util	83.14	83.97	82.60	83.40 +	0.
65 Stk	253.65	256.16	251.31	254.04 —	0.

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.
425 Industrials	102.88	100.44	101.30	—0.
15 Railroads	38.61	37.92	38.30	—0.
60 Utilities	43.60	42.90	43.45	+0.
500 Stocks	91.07	89.60	90.39	—0.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.38	48.07	48.17	—0.
Industrials	53.36	53.16	53.24	—0.
Transportation	31.61	31.46	31.52	—0.
Utilities	32.67	32.42	32.60	+0.
Finance	52.03	51.70	51.98	+0.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Sho
June 17	245,476	387,563	3.0
June 16	200,132	363,907	2.8
June 13	178,825	326,145	1.6
June 12	170,600	327,452	2.21
June 11	214,552	346,526	2.57
June 10	215,606	419,209	3.08

*These totals are included in the sale figures.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-42

Alpha P Ind	Federal Co	OcciP 2.50
Am Baker	FstWisc Cp	Okla GE
Am Seating	Fla Pow	Oxford Ind
Asd Spring	FlaPowLt	Playboy E
Briggs Strat	HelenCurt A	Singer Co
CalPac Util	IowaIll GE	SouthCal
CenHud Gas	JohnsCon pf	Soulnd GE
CenMePw	Jostens	SwstFind
Chessie Sys	Kellogg Co	Sunbeam
Colom Gas	LoneStGs pf	Tampa E.
Colum SoOh	LongIsl Ltg	Tucson G
CPC Intl	May DStr	Unit Tech
Delmar PLt	McGraw Ed	UnitTech
Duke Pow	Norlnd PS	USM 2.10

NEW LOWS-1

Storge Tech

New Issue
June 19, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

MEXICO

DM 100,000,000.—

9% Deutsche Mark-Bonds of the United Mexican States of 1975/1982 for Economic Development

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 9% p.a., payable annually on July 1
Redemption: on July 1, 1982
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft

BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO, S.A.

FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — FONDO DE INVERSIONES DE VENEZUELA — KUHN, LOEB & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited — NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA — BANCO URQUIJO LIMITED
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.
BANK MEES & HOPE N.V. — BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR — BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE SCHLUMBERGER MALLET
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A. — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE — BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. — BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT — FRANKFURTER BANK — — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited — BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.
CAZENOVE & CO. — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
CREDITANSTALT — BANKVEREIN — CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS — CREDITO ITALIANO
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS VORMALS HANS W. PETERSEN — DELBRÜCK & CO.
DEUTSCH-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —
DEUTSCHE UEBERSEEISCHE BANK — DEWAAY & ASSOCIÉS INTERNATIONAL SCS — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS LIMITED — EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A. — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GREENSHIELDS INCORPORATED — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.
GEORG HAUCK & SOHN — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — IBERO-AMERIKA BANK Aktiengesellschaft
INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) Aktiengesellschaft — INTERNATIONAL MEXICAN BANK - INTERMEX - Limited — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — LAZARD FRÈRES ET CIE — LAZARD FRERES & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY Limited — LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NESBITT THOMSON Limited — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON — POST-OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.
SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND Incorporated — SINGER & FRIEDLANDER Limited — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UBS-DB CORPORATION — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK — M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WOBACO INVESTMENTS Limited — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 18, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	45¼	45⅝
1st Bk Sy	42¾	43½
1stEmp S	12¼	13
st Wn F	1¼	2
Hartf NC	18¼	18⅝
Midl Bks	21½	22½
Shaw Cp	31	32½
U Va Bks	16⅛	16⅝
Va N Bnk	17	18
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	21⅛	21⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	2¾	3¾
AVM Cp	2¾	3
Acushnt	10½	12
Addisn W	10⅝	10⅞
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Alberts	5	5½
Allco Inc	7⅛	7⅝
Allyn Bac	4⅞	5¼
A El Lab	1⅛	1⅝
Am Exp	43⅞	44⅝
Am Finl	10⅞	11¼
Am Furn	2¾	3¼
Am Great	14⅛	14⅝
Am Telev	15¼	16
Am Weld	9½	10½
Amlr Dv	1	1⅛
Aadite	5⅛	5⅜
Anheus B	36½	37
Ard May	1⅜	1⅞
ArkWlG	17⅝	18⅜
Arvida	6⅛	6¼
AsCC Bot	13¾	14½
AtlGas Lt	13⅝	13¾
Baird At	5⅜	5¾
Balt PntC	9¾	10½
Bang Hy	11½	12¼
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅞
Bassett F	17¾	18½
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Beeline F	4¾	5⅛
Belz Lab	42½	43¼
Bibb Co	8¼	9
Bird Son	47	49
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Bick Hills	35½	37
Bonza Inf	2⅞	3⅛
Booz AH	4⅜	4¾
Braden	4¼	4⅞
Brinks	12	12½
Brks Sce	14¼	15
Brwning	3⅛	3⅜
Buckb M	6¾	7¼
Buckeye	8¾	9¼
Burn Sm	6⅞	7⅜
CalWSv	25	26
Campl Ch	1⅝	2
Conrad H	1½	1
Cap Swst	4⅝	5½
Capln Air	1⅜	1⅝
Cap Tec	2⅝	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	11⅛	11⅝
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chl Bridg	78½	80
Chiltn Cp	2⅝	3⅛
ChrisSe	110½	113
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	29¾	30¼
CitznUt B	29¾	29¼
Clark Mt	26½	27½
Clow Cp	8¾	9¼
Colu Vent	2¾	3¼
Com Clr	18½	19½
Coml Sh	25	26½
Comw Pa	24½	25¼
Con Pap	40⅝	41¾
Craw Co	33	34½
Cross Co	11¼	13
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Dsn	2⅝	3
Data 100	12¾	13¼
Day Finc	24	27
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	43	44
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3¼
DeLux C	34¼	35
Del GanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	10¼	11½
Dixn Cru	16¼	1¾
Docutel	8⅛	8½
Dollar G	5¾	6⅛
Dorch G	10	10¼
Dow Jone	25½	26½
Doyle DB	10¼	10⅝
Dunkin D	5⅛	5½
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberln In	3⅛	⅛
Econ Lab	32⅞	33⅝
ElPas El	10⅝	10⅝
Elba Syst	5½	6¼
Elder Be	4½	5¼
Elec Nucl	8½	9
Elec Mod	1⅜	1⅜
Energy C	4⅞	5⅜
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	17⅞	18⅝
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	20¾	21
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrht	2	2⅝
Fst Bost	18¾	19½
Ficknor	19¾	20¼
Fla WatU	¾	1¼
Forest O	14	14⅝
Frmgll	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	6⅝	9
Frkln Cp	3⅞	4⅝
Frnkln El	7	7½
Frnd Ice	24½	25¼
Gov EFin	10	10½
Graph Cn	16⅛	16⅝
Green Mt	8¼	8¾
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅝
Gulf Intst	7⅝	8⅞
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅛
Harper R	8⅜	8⅞
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	2⅝	3
Hoover	12	12½
Horiz Res	3¼	4¼
Huck Mfg	4⅝	4¾
Huds Pap	22	23⅝
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	6
Hyatt Int	5⅛	5⅝
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Infrmk In	1½	2
Intrmt G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞
IaSou Ut	21½	22
Jamsby	13¾	14
Jiffy Fds	1	1⅜
Jslyn M	14⅝	15½
KMS Ind	4	4⅝
Kaisr Stl	38⅝	39⅛
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	5¼	5½
Kaman A	18⅞	19⅝
Kampg A	5⅛	5⅝
Kale Gre	1	1½
Kear Tr	5⅝	6
Kelly Svc	12	12½
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye Fib	13½	14
Key CusF	4⅜	4¾
King Int	1¾	2¼
Knap Voe	11½	12½
Lance In	22	22¾
Lan Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Lin Bcast	7⅞	8¼
Log Etrn	2⅝	3⅛
Madisn G	12⅝	12⅞
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	48¼	49
Manor C	2½	3
Marlt Frt	6¾	7¼
Maul LP	8⅝	9¾
McCor	36½	37½
McQuay	10	10⅝
Measur	22½	23
Medtrn	36½	37¼
Merid In	2¼	2¾
Mdlsx W	12⅝	13½
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gl	13½	14½
Millipr	53	55
Miner In	3¾	4⅛
Minn Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Miss Vl G	12¼	13
Mrs S Pie	11¾	12
Monf Col	6½	6⅞
Moore P	8½	9½
Moore S	18¼	19¾
Motch M	2¾	3¾
Mot Club	4	4½
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Co	5	5¾
Nat G&O	8½	9¾
Nat Lib	3⅛	3½
N Patent	10⅞	11¼
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4¼	5¼
NJ Nat G	12¾	13½
Nielsn A	21⅝	22⅝
Nielsn B	23¾	24¼
NoCar Gs	8⅝	9
N Eur Oil	28	28¾
Nortrp Kl	24¼	25
NW NatG	7¾	8⅛
NW PuSv	17⅞	18⅝
Noxel Cp	11¾	12½
Ogilvy M	20	20¾
Ohio Ferr	13¼	14
Oil Shale	4⅛	4⅞
Ormont	4⅝	4¾
Otter TP	18	18½
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	27⅞	28⅜
PacGa R	24½	25¼
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	22⅛	22⅝
Parks H	2½	3
Pauley P	5¾	6⅛
Peerl Mf	16¾	17½
Pa Enter	14⅝	14⅞
PnzlOff B	9¼	9½
Pepsl BW	5¾	6¼
Petrol	83	84½
Pettibon	22	23
Philip L	10¼	10½
Piedmt A	4	4½
Pinkrtn	36¼	37
Plon HB	29½	30
Pishlin	2	2¼
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Progrp	2½	2⅞
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	44	45
PutD Cap	4	4¼
Qual Inns	1¾	2¼
Ragen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	4¼	5¼
Raych Cp	240	245
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	6¼	6½
Road Ex	38½	39¼
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3¼	4¼
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	16	16¾
Sadlier		1½2
Scan Dat	1⅝	1⅞
Scripps H	17½	19
Seis Delt	3⅝	3¾
Seneca F	2¾	3¼
Seven U	30	30¾
Snap Tls	31	32
Solid Sta	11¼	10¾
S Cal Wat	11¾	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	8⅝	6¾
Sw El Sv	13¾	14½
Standyn	15	15¾
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	22	23½
Sugdal F	2	2½
Super El	4¼	4⅝
TIME DC	5⅞	6⅜
Tampax	34	35
Taylr Wl	16	16½
Tech Pub	7½	8¼
Techcre	14⅞	15⅝
Tecum P	33½	35½
Tennant	28	30
Tifny Co	6	6½
Transo O	12⅛	12⅝
Trico Pd	23½	25½
Trim OG	2⅝	2¾
Tyson F	11¼	11¾
Un McGil	8½	9¼
US Bnknt	4	4⅝
US TrkLn	11⅞	12⅝
Up Pen P	16	16¾
Valley Gs	6½	7½
VanD Air	8	8¾
Vance S	3	3½
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	22¼	23
Wads Pu	6¾	7½
Wsh NG	10⅛	10⅝
Webb Re	8¾	9¼
Weco Dvl	2	2¼
Weight W	7⅛	7½
Weldtrn	1¾	2⅝
Weling M	8¼	8¾
Well Gar	4	4¾
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mrt	2½	2¾
Westmd	45¼	46
Wisc PL	16¼	16⅝
Wdwrd L	18⅞	19⅝
Wright W	4¼	4⅝
ZionUt B	15	15¾

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

June 18, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.10	163.75	—0.25
Zurich	164.50	164.00	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	168.75	169.02	—0.17

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1,000)

Indexed value 1,093.33 +6.67
Value expressed in U.S. dollars

Triffin[illegible] — International Bankers

Tokyo Exchange

June 18, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	284	Matsu E. Wks.	605
Canon	211	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	126
Dai Nip. Print.	478	Mitsubi Corp.	445
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co.	459
Fuji Photo	370	Mitsukoshi	465
Hitachi	163	Nippon Elec.	182
Honda Motor	588	Sharp	269
C. Itoh	407	Shiseido	1,410
Japan Air L.	1,600	Sony Corp.	3,400
Kansai El. P.	813	Sumitomo Bk.	366
Kao Soap	367	Taisho Marine	285
Kirin Brewery	326	Takeda Chem.	241
Komatsu	366	Teijin	162
Kubota	329	Tokio Marine	527
Matsu Ind.	537	Toray	161
		Toyota Motor	650

Weekly net asset value
on June 16, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $31.64
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $23.08
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Paris May Get An Elected Mayo

PARIS, June 18 (AP).—F the first time since the Revo tion abolished self-governm for the French capital, Pa will have an elected mayor un legislation submitted to the N tional Assembly yesterday by t government of President Val Giscard d'Estaing.

The new law was expected be passed in time for Parisia to have their own mayor folk ing next year's nationwide r nicipal elections—for the fi time in 178 years. The r mayor would serve one six-y term.

A municipal council with le lative functions has hitherto broad policy lines while the g ernment-appointed prefect Paris was the city's administ tor. Each of the 20 arrondi ments (precincts) has had own local mayor, but his resp sibilities were largely ceremon The office of local mayors be abolished under the new l

Japan's Exports Of Steel Falling

TOKYO, June 18 (AP-DJ The government-sponsored I and Steel Export Congress estimated Japan's steel exp for the year ending March 1976, at $9.113 billion, down per cent from a year earlier, Ministry of International Tr and Industry said today.

Officials attributed the proj ed decline in value to lo prices and to quantitative clines in shipments. They a price reduction of 10 to 20 cent from last year's average $366 a ton is expected this y

French Bankruptcies R

PARIS, June 18 (AP-DJ).— number of French corpo failures legal settlements or uidations during the first months of this year incre 8.5 per cent to 5,873, figures leased by the official Stati Institute show. In May al the number of failures rose per cent to 1,180 from 869 May, 1974.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	3⅞	AbrdWf .40b	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
	1½	Action Ind	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Adam Russl	9	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
1½	7-16	ADM Indust		2	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
14	6	AdobeO .65e	11	48	12	11½	11⅝—	⅝
3½	2	A&EPlast P	4	7	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Aegis Corp	6	35	1	15-16	1	
2	1¼	AffilCap .06t	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6½	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	12	2	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2	After Six .10	4	2	3⅛	3	3	
2	1	AIC Photo		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Aiken Ind	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	9	188	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
17	15⅞	AjaxM 1.07e	8	15	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
5	15⅛	AlanWd .25p	1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	9	21	5	4⅞	5	
1⅛	⅞	Alba Waldn		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	Allegny Airl		27	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
7⅞	3⅞	Alleg Cp wt		2	6½	6½	6½	
6	4½	AllanTr .24e	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
7⅞	1⅞	Allied Art	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅞	Altamil Cp	3	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	58	400	1	13-16	1 +	⅛
5-16	3-16	Altec Cp wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7	2¼	AltecCrp pf		57	5½	5	5½+	¼
1	37⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z490	45	45	45 +	½
2⅛	3⅛	AMAX wt		29	12	11½	11½—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Amco Ind	3	5	3	3	3	
	1¼	AHessL wt		86	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
7⅛	4½	Am Agronics	7	33	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅞	11¼	AmBSP n.26	11	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
	3-16	ACenMtg wt		9	5-16	5-16	5-16+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Am Fletch		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅞	9⅛	A GerPd .38	6	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Am Intl Pict	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
5⅛	3⅛	A Israel 913r	3	4	4½	4½	4½	
4½	7⅞	AMaizeA .40	4	45	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	16	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
1	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	2	40	39⅞	39⅞—	1
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		3	6	6	6	— ¼
4½	27⅛	AmPetrof 2	5	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Am Recreat		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	2	A SafEq .111	13	1	3	3	3	
3⅛	2⅞	A Techln .12	22	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
17	4⅞	AMBIC Cp	9	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	8	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
1⅛	4⅛	Anixter .16	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
6	1½	Anken .10e	10	6	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Anthony .30t	7	18	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Appld Data	15	6	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
3	12⅛	Aquit Ca .30	19	1	23½	23½	23½+	½
7⅞	5	Ariz CL .10e		6	6½	6½	6½	
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		e	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅞	6⅛	Armin Cp	6	122	19⅛	17⅞	18⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Arrow Elect	3	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
9⅛	4⅛	Arwood .25e	3	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2	⅝	Asamera .25	8	99	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Asoro .40b	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	AshlOil Can	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Atalnta .85p	28	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	½	Atco Ind	29	2	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
2⅞	⅛	ATI Inc	3	20	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
1⅛	½	AtlcoMtg wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		48	8⅞	8⅛	8½—	⅛
8	7⅛	Atlas CM B	11	4	8	8	8 +	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Atlas Cp wt		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
20½	10⅛	Augatlnc .15	14	105	17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅛
14½	10⅛	Austral Oil	9	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8	4½	AutoTrn .58t	19	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	1⅞	Auto Bldg	15	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Autmat Rad		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	AutmSvc .20	7	5	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
36½	21⅛	AutoSw .84a	12	11	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	11	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
3⅛	2	AVEMC .07		1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	3	AVX Corp	144	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅛	3½	Aydin Cp	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8	4½	BadgrMr .50	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
8½	3⅛	BakerM .15t	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6	4⅛	BaldwS .36e		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅛	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		6	13⅛	13⅞	13½	—⅛
5-16	⅛	BangPun wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	BanstrCh Lt		45	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	Bernes Eng		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Barnwel Ind		26	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Barry R .24t	6	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7½	4⅛	BarryWr .48	6	19	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	9	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Bartons Cdy	24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost	14	2	2	1⅞	2	
8⅛	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	6	117	7⅛	6⅞	7	
6⅛	7⅛	BayrkUt .72		17	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	5	4	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7-16	⅛	BenStMg wt		9	5-16	5-16	5-16	
5	1⅛	Benrus Crp	7	13	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Berg Ent		11	3	3	3	—
2⅛	⅞	BergRlt .30e		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Berg Brunc	16	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	9⅛	Brg B pf1.15		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	BernzOmat		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Bertea .16b	8	32	8½	8	8 —	½
5⅛	2	BervenC .12	38	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Bethlem Cp	7	51	4⅞	4½	4⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1	Beverly Ent		95	2⅛	2	2	
1½	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	9	4	10	9⅞	10	
1½	11⅛	Big Ber 1.20	5	41	21⅛	19⅞	20 —	1½
4⅛	9⅛	BinkMf .80a	6	1	14	14	14	
9⅛	5⅛	BinnySm .60	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅛	3⅛	Blessings	4	1	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
2½	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7½	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	6	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
9⅛	5	BoltBer .20e	7	20	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	4⅛	Bowne .20	9	14	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
7⅞	9⅛	BowVall .10	26	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3	7⅛	Brad Ragan	9	79	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
3⅛	6⅛	BradtdC .20	18	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	BranlfAr wt		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅛	10	Brascn A 1b	3	35	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
¼	19⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	2	20	19⅞	20	
1½	11-16	BroDart Ind	16	22	1½	1⅛	1½	
3⅛	1⅛	BrodySt .05e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	BrownCo wt		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3	8⅛	BrnF B .52b	9	51	13	13	13	
3	1⅛	BTU Eng	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	4⅛	Buell In .30b	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	7⅛	Bundy 1.08		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	5⅛	Burnslnt .60	10	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
1⅛	6	Bufferint .50	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	14⅛	Buttes G Il	5	146	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	1⅛	Caples In A		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅛	6⅛	Caldor .15b	8	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Calcomp		34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3½	9	Cal PrlCm 1	9	2	12½	12½	12½	
9⅛	5	Camco Inc	9	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1-16	2⅛	CaChbA .25e	3	35	3⅛	3 13-16	3⅛	
3⅛	9⅛	Campin .40b	3	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2½	Cdn Homstd	28	5	5	5	5	
3⅛	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	27	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
4	6⅛	CdnOcc .12e	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
0⅛	21⅞	Cdn SuprOil	10	61	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Canoga .10e	6	3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Capehart Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	18	Carbnind 1a	5	128	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
5	2⅛	Caressa .20	7	59	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
0⅛	57	Carnat 1.28b	17	13	76	74⅛	75 —	1⅛
1⅛	8⅛	CaroPipl 1	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Carr wt		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	1½	Carrols Dev		1	2	2	2	
7½	10½	CastlAM .80	3	21	15½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅛	11⅛	CastFd 1.20		6	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	37	12	1⅛	1½	1½	
4⅛	2⅛	Castlwd Inl	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	11	33	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	CDI Corp	5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
6⅛	40	CenPL pf 4		z25	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	1
4⅛	3⅛	CentSec .30e		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Certified Cp	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1-16	⅛	Certron Cp		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	1	Celec Corp	10	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	ChadMill .40	8	90	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Champ Hom		147	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Chartr Med	8	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅛	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	1	8½	8½	8½	
3⅛	2⅛	CHC Cp .30t	6	12	3	2⅛	3	
3⅛	7⅛	Chieftn Dev	129	4	9	9	9 +	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Child Wrld	10	9	10½	10⅛	10½+	½
2	11-16	Christian Co	29	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Cinema 5 Lt	8	1	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅛	Cinerama		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	5⅛	Circle K .30	7	32	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Citiz Finl		6	1	1	1	
5⅛	4⅛	CityGsFl .68	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	8⅛	CK Petrolm	7	16	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ClarkC .05e	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Clarkson .16	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	½
1⅛	1⅛	CMI Corp	10	20	3⅛	3½	3½	
	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	CMT In Inc	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	Coachmn In	14	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅛	CoHMat .40r	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅛	6⅛	ColeNat .60	5	27	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
1⅛	5⅛	Coleman .44	26	32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Colon Coml		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	ColwellC .28		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	73	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Com Grp .12	4	7	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅛	8⅛	ComAlli .30	9	37	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
6	11⅛	ComiMtl .68	1	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Comdor BM		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	4⅛	CoPsycC .20	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7½+	⅛
2⅛	14⅛	ComSv 1.62b	7	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
1⅛	3⅛	Compo Ind		14	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅝	Comput Inv		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	Condec Crp	4	22	7	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
1⅛	1	Conroy Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	11	68	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	5⅛	Cons Ref .60	10	90	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	1
2⅛	3⅛	Consyne Cp	7	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	⅛	Cont Mater		37	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
-16	½	Cont Tel wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
1⅛	10	Cook Ind .40	3	28	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Cooper Jar	27	2	3½	3½	3½—	¼
2⅛	2⅛	Cordon Intl		42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	11⅛	Core Labs	8	354	14⅛	14	14½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Courtld .11e	4	2	13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16—1-16	
1⅛	4⅛	CoxCbl Com	24	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
1⅛	2	Craig Corp	4	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	4⅛	Creole Pet 1	5	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
3⅛	1	Crest Foam	19	2	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	5⅛	Crompton		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
1⅛	19⅛	Cross AT .84	12	28	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	⅛
1⅛	14⅛	CwnCPt .60r	3	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	CrutcR .55e	12	85	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	8⅛	CrystlO .20e	8	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
1⅛	4⅛	CSE Cp .40a	5	2	8	8	8	
3	3⅛	Cubic Cp .28		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	CW Tran .40	4	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Damson Oil	24	27	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
7⅛	20	Daniell .28b	8	5	3½	32	32⅛+	½
3	27⅛	Data Docmt	5	10	33⅛	33	33⅛—	⅛
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	6	128	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DayMin .10e	35	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
⅝	⅛	DCL Inc		14	9-16	9-16	9-16	
14⅛	7⅛	DTalEz .20c	6	35	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	½	DeRose Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Dev Cp Am		5	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
30⅛	16½	DiamM Dril	7	23	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diebold VC		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅛	Digicon Inc	10	42	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
14	7½	DillardSt .40	6	8	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Discont Fab	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
26½	12⅛	Diversey .70	8	16	25⅛	24	25⅛+	1
1-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
11⅛	5⅛	Dixilyn Cor	6	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
30	17⅛	Dome Petrl	11	33	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Donkeny .30	3	2	7	7	7 —	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅞	5¼	DowneyS .30	4	8	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
15⅞	12	DrexUtl 1.20		11	16	15⅞	16 +	½
9½	4½	Drlver Harr	5	31	9	8½	9 +	½
10⅛	4½	DrgFair .40	6	11	9⅞	9½	9⅞—	⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	28	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅝
8⅛	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	13	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	8	6	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Dynell .14t	19	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅛	¾	Eagle Cloth	15	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3¼	ErlScheb .36	22	6	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Earth R .60	6	23	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
28½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	11	26	25½	25½—	
20⅛	14⅛	Estn C 1.10a	4	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	EazorEx .16	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	11	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16½	Edgiton .50r	2	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
4	1	Edmos Cp		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7	2⅛	Edo Corp	11	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4½	Edwrds .30a	5	20	10	9⅞	10	
7⅛	3½	EhrmnP .20a	4	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	11	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	El Hose .40	6	4	6	6	6 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	3	4	2	2	2	
11½	8½	Electrog .30	7	1	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	7	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1⅞	15-16	Elect Resch	12	12	1½	1⅛	1½	
17⅛	9	ElectrlcA 1	8	5	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
11⅛	7	ELT .10e	4	26	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅞	4½	ErnstEC .44	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Espey Mfg	29	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
6	2⅞	Esq Rad El	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2½	EssexCh .28	6	28	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1⅛	Fab Ind	15	2	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Fabien .40b	8	6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15	4⅛	FabrlClr .12	11	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Fabrics Nat	8	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2½	Fairfld Nob	13	8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅛	3	Fairmnt Ch	29	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
34½	16¼	FalconS .40	4	56	28⅛	28	28½	
4⅛	1½	Fam Dol Str	42	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	⅞	Family Rec	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8	3⅛	FandyF .42t	25	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	FayDrg .86e	12	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		7	2½	2½	2½	
12	11⅛	FedRltl .99a	9	3	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
4⅛	2	Fed Resrces		116	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11½	8½	Felront .12e	9	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	6	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3⅛	2	Fibrebrd wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	4	FideicG .36e	8	21	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Film Cp Am		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Filmways	6	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅛	5¼	FinSanB .20	6	28	11½	11	11 —	½
6⅛	4⅛	FinGnA .36b		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9½	6⅞	Fst Conn 1	7	9	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	FstDenv .44		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		7	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Fst SL .24p	6	17	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fst Va Mtg		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
⅜	⅛	FstVaMt wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .24	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	9	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Flagslnd .12	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		3	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FlaRck .18e	21	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	8¼	Flowers .32	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25⅛	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	9	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25	11⅛	Fly Die Oil	6	154	19⅞	18⅞	19 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5	Foote Mini	5	11	9½	9	9½+	⅛
35	25⅛	Foote pf2.20		3	33⅛	33	33 —	1⅛
72½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z530	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛+	2⅛
5	3	Forest City		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs		23	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
9⅛	5	FoxStaP .36	8	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FPA Corp		3	3	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
34	21⅛	Fresnillo 1b	6	17	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛—	⅛
6	4½	Friedm .18a	3	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
2	1⅛	Friend Frst	11	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55f	86	45	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frightronic	19	9	9½	9	9 —	½
5⅛	3⅛	Frontier Air	4	13	4⅛	4½	4½	

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	4⅛	Gabriel .05e	4	2	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
7	5	Garan .32a	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅛	1⅞	Garcia Corp	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3	Garind .07p	3	29	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
30⅞	14¼	Gearhart .40	8	89	28⅛	27⅛	28 —	⅛
2	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	19½	GenEdSv wt	6	4	19	19	19 —	½
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Recrat	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	1⅛	Gen Resrch		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Generics Cp	12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Genge Inc		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	10	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Geon Ind		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	1½	Gerber Sci		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8¼	GiantFd .80	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	Giant Y .40a	27	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Gladding Cp		3	2	2	2	
4⅛	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
34½	16½	Glatfelter 2	4	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Globelnd .40	5	1	6	6	6	
7⅛	4⅛	Glosser .26	5	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4	1	10	10	10	
5⅛	2⅛	Glover Inc		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	44	1	3½	3½	3½	
23	13	Golden Cycl	39	26	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅛	Gold W Mob		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1⅞	7-16	Goldfield Cp		137	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gorin Strs	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Gouldlnc wt		2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
5½	3⅛	GouldT .71e	16	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25½	17⅛	Grainger .30	20	48	25⅛	24⅛	25 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	GrandA .05e	11	4	6	6	6 +	⅛
8⅛	6	GrandCtl .20	6	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
5⅛	7-16	Granite Mgt		182	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	33	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
29½	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	13	51	24	23½	24 +	⅛
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Greenman	6	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Greyhd C	26	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7½	GRI Cp .40	4	42	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		2	13	13	13	
10⅞	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	8	4	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
8	4⅛	Grow C .82b	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅛	½	Gruen Ind		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	17	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
¼	⅛	GuardMt wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	2	Guilford .20	450	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	23¼	Gulf Can .80	9	10	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	GulfRep Fin	3	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Gifstrm LD	8	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1⅛	Hamptn Ind	16	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	45	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	HanSq 1.63e	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	Harland .22	20	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Harmn .10r	5	27	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅞	HartzMt Cp	16	53	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Harvey Grp		14	11-16	⅝	11-16	
3⅛	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	75	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5	Hasting .40a	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HawalA .10r	3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Health Chm	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	35	163	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Heltmn .15p		47	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Hemdale En	3	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Her Mal .48	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	7½	HiShea .09h	10	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	Hillhvn .12e	4	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
17⅛	6	Hiptrnic .20	22	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
30	22	Hoing A 1.60	13	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Holly Corp	5	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
27½	15¼	HomeOA .50	18	7	28½	27⅛	28½+	1⅛
26⅛	15½	HomeOB .50	11	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	1
17⅛	15⅛	HormelG .92	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	HospM .07e	6	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HousRon .10	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	HoustOil .40	12	269	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	½
2⅞	⅝	Howell Ind	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
32	18⅛	HubellA 1.40	9	4	31⅛	30⅛	31 —	⅛
32⅛	16⅛	HubellB 1.40	9	5	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
32⅛	16⅛	HudsB OG 1	10	2	32⅛	31⅛	32½+	1
4⅛	1⅛	Hudson Gen		41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4	Huffmn .40e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅛	1½	HuntHlt .10e	5	10	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	43	17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12⅛	7⅛	ICM R 1.50a	7	57	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
29⅛	22	ImpOil A .80	14	23	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
1½	15-16	Inarco		8	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10⅛	2	Incoterm A	425	39	8⅞	8½	8⅛—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Instron .20	10	6	6	6	6 +	⅛
1½	⅞	Instrum Sys	16	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integrl Res		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Infrmedco	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot	93	28	1	15-16	15-16	
18⅛	6¼	Int Cour .24	15	3	17	17	17	
3⅛	1¼	Int Foodsvc		23	2½	2⅛	2½	
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6½	IntGenIn .70	3	10	10⅛	10½	10½—	½
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1½	IntSeawy Tr		7	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
36⅛	18½	IntSyCon .25	10	z2450	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Interpool	6	8	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅛
8⅛	6	Intrsysl .40	7	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11½	6⅛	Interway Cp	4	16	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
3⅛	1	Investm Fla	9	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
22	14¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	9	18	17⅞	17⅞	
7	4⅛	InvRlT .30a	35	3	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
16⅞	7	Ionics Inc	20	4	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
9½	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	9	6	8½	8	8 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Irvin Indust	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅞	5⅛	IsraelD .84e		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Itel Corp	5	107	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅛	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	8	6	4	4	4 +	⅛
8	3⅛	Jeannet .22t	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
2⅛	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	16	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
5	2⅛	Juniper Pet	11	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3	1⅛	K Tel Intl		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Kaisrind .36	5	83	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
1½	⅞	Kalvex Inc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅛	KaneMill wt		9	5⅛	5	5	
25⅛	17	KanebSv .90	8	10	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
10-16	5-16	Kavanau		1	½	½	½	
4⅛	3	KenwinS .34	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	2	Ketchm .14t	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Kewane .48a	6	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4	Keystlnd .38	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
2⅛	⅞	Kin Ark Crp	11	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	KingRd .15e	6	5	8½	8½	8½	
37⅛	25⅛	Kirbylnd .40	8	20	36⅛	36⅛	36½—	⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1¼	Kleinerts		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Kirkiok .60	5	6	8¼	8	8 —	¼
11⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	5	7	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
19¼	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7	3⅛	LafRad .06e	8	32	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Lake Shore	10	27	3 7-16	3 3-16	3 5-16—	⅛
4	2⅛	LaMaur .28	24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Landmrk Ld		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Laneco Inc	4	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	13	49	8⅛	8¼	8¼+	⅛
1⅛	½	LCA Cp wt		8	⅞	¾	¾	
8⅛	5⅛	LeaRon .24a	6	9	8½	8	8 —	⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .32	9	2	17⅛	17½	17½	
4½	2¼	Lehigh Pres	4	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
8⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .48	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	13	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅛	7¼	LewisBF .24	3	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Lightolier	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅞	LilyLynn A	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1½	Lincoln Am	11	3	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Lodge S .13e	6	12	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
14	7½	Loismn .40a	7	8	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8⅛	2⅞	LoewThe wt		74	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅞	1½	Logistic .12e	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	7¼	LaGenSv .68	8	16	8½	8½	8½	
3⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Lundy Elec		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lynch Corp	6	11	2⅛	2½	2½	

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	5	Mangood .40	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
5⅛	3⅛	MarsIdT .18	21	15	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2¼	Marlnduq B	21	166	2½	2 7-16	2½+	1-16
16⅛	14⅛	MarkCr .05h	4	131	15⅞	14⅞	15 —	½
7⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	5	36	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	7	6	5⅛	4	
5⅛	3⅛	Masind Son		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅛	5⅛	Masnelln .30	7	7	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
8⅛	3½	MaterRe .20	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	MaulBro .30	24	3	4½	4½	4½	
5⅞	2⅞	McCull Oil	21	195	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Co		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	8¼	Means FW 1	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Medalst .40b	4	2	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
2	1⅛	Medco Jwly	15	10	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	Medenco .12	6	29	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
31⅛	16⅛	MediaGn .60	11	8	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞+	⅛
9⅛	2½	Megotn .05e	5	68	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
11	6⅛	MEM Co .72	4	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	12	8	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
1⅛	½	Metro Grts		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl		53	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
16⅛	11⅛	MichSug 1a	1	18	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Midld Co .10		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	7	142	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	½
39⅛	7⅛	MillerW .60	10	z100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
17½	8	Mil Roy .20e	12	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	4	17	15⅛	14⅛	15 —	⅛
17⅛	9	Mtchll 1.57t	7	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3¼	Mite Cp .36	4	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		2	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
47½	40	MonP pf4.40		z100	44½	44	44 —	¾
14⅛	7	Moog .60	5	2	10½	10⅛	10½	
4⅛	2⅞	MrgGth .75e		6	4	3⅞	4	
3⅛	2	Morton S .32	5	37	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
15	11⅛	MtVMll 1.20	4	1	14	14	14	
14	6⅞	MPB Cp .50	5	3	13	13	13	
2⅞	1	MPO Video		1	3	3	3 +	⅛
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Cp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅞	MultiAm .28	175	2	3½	3½	3½	

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	1⅛	Napco Ind	6	6	4	4	4 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	NardaM .08t	5	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1½	⅝	NatHlth Ent		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	NatInd wt		7	1	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp	263	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	NMedE .16b	5	110	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Parago	6	124	3½	3⅛	3½	
3⅛	1⅞	Nat Silver	32	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3⅛	2¼	Nat Spinng		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Nelsner .05p		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34½	17½	NENuclr .30	15	13	30⅛	30½	30⅛—	⅛
⅞	7-16	Newidria M	31	6	11-16	⅝	⅝—1-16	
19⅛	8½	NMex Ariz	77	4	18½	18⅛	18½+	½
4⅛	1⅛	Newpark Rs	8	122	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅛	3½	N Proc .35e	11	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	
12	7½	NYTimes .60	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2	⅞	Nexus .14t	18	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	5⅛	NiagFSv .34	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	⅞	Noel Indust		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	7⅛	Nolex Cp	43	446	20	17⅛	19⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nortek Inc	6	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	NorAm Rov	14	32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	32	24	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	¾	NNGMob wt		55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	20	25	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅞	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	5	8	5½	5½	5½	
5⅛	2⅛	OEA Inc .16	7	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
24⅛	15½	Offshore Co	7	19	232	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅞	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	13	31	30⅛	30⅛—	1
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8	OnLine Svs	6	23	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞—	⅛
21⅛	12	OnanCp .20e	6	3	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	6	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Outdr Sport	8	18	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	9	6	6⅛	6½	6½	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2½	OzarkA .05e	4	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛

P

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	5	71	1½	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
18⅛	16	PGE6pf 1.50		10	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
15	13⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14½	11⅞	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
26½	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.30		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		7	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
22⅛	20	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
24	21½	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
4	2½	P Holdg .16		8	4	4	4 +	⅛
50	43⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z50	44	44	44	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z170	43½	42½	42⅛—	⅛
14½	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
58⅛	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	53	53	53 —	1
42⅛	11⅛	PallCp .40	16	18	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	235	72	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Pentasote	2	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
6⅛	3	ParaPK .10a	3	2	5⅛	5	5	
8⅛	4⅞	ParkCh .40a	5	4	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Park El .10e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	11	Parsons .75e	8	22	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
1⅛	¾	Pat Fashion		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	Patagonia		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	9	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	PatrkP .86t	9	134	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PeerTu .20a	10	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13-16	7-16	Pentron Ind		32	11-16	⅝	11-16	
22⅛	11	PepBoys 1	8	13	20½	20⅛	20½—	¼
10⅛	4⅛	PepCm .46b	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4	PerinlCp .35	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		68	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Pertec Corp	7	20	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Petro Lewis	7	7	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4½	Phil LD .52r	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	2	58	5⅞	5	5 —	⅛
7	2⅛	PicNPay .12	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6	2½	PionPls .10e	19	5	56	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		15	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
4½	2⅛	Pioneer Tex	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoln 1	12	71	19⅛	18⅞	19 —	⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3e	17½	Pittway 1b	9	8	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	1⅛
19⅛	14	PlacDv 1.20	9	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	3¼	Plant Ind	21	57	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
21⅛	8	Plantrn .10e	9	6	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
¾	5-16	PNB MR wt		49	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
11⅛	4¼	Pneumo .60	5	33	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	18	3	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	22	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	6	14	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	13	10	24⅛	24½	24⅛—	⅛
5	3½	PresRl B .32		23	4½	4	4 —	⅛
4½	1⅛	Presley Cos		29	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	Preston .70	7	78	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
8⅛	7½	ProvGas .80	17	5	8	8	8 —	⅛
1⅞	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	7	13	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2	1⅛	Prud Fund		1	2	2	2 +	⅛
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	125	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	3½	Purepac Lb	12	1	6½	6½	6½	
19⅛	9	Putnam .60a	7	23	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	3	79	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26⅛	13⅛	RangrO Can	53	33	19⅛	18⅛	19 +	⅛
14½	9⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	1⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	Rath Pack		16	3	3	3	
13½	10	RaymPr .40	52	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	RealEst 1.40	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	3	RltlncT .80e	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
13⅛	9	Rlt RT 1.77e	6	6	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
2	⅝	Reeves Telc		3	2	2	2	
4⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns		4	3½	3½	3½	
1	7-16	Rel Gp wt		47	9-16	½	½	
10½	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	15	9⅞	9½	9⅞—	⅛
9-16	3-16	RepMtln wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
26⅛	17⅛	Rep NY .88	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20	4⅛	ReschCtl .08		65	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Resistflx .40	7	18	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Resrtsintl A	2	80	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37	28⅛	RET pf4.38		1	35	35	35 —	⅛
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	RH Med Svc	22	11	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Richford In	5	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Richton Intl	3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Riker Maxs		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		10	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
19⅛	8½	Riley Co	5	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
27	19⅛	RioAlgm 1	9	7	27	25½	27 +	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	RisdonM .36	35	79	13½	12½	13 +	½
3⅛	2⅞	RLC Corp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅛	19½	Robintech	4	48	28½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	Robiln Ind	1	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep		1	1	1	1	
5⅛	2⅛	Rossmor Cp	30	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅛	21⅛	Rowan .14b	7	36	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Royal Amer	9	2	10	10	10 —	⅛
1⅛	¼	RoyBch Col	17	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	7	9	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
2⅞	½	Rusco Ind	37	26	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12⅛	7½	Russell .60	3	4	11	11	11 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Ryan Ho .20	12	581	19	17⅛	18 —	1
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	37	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	3	SafiranSy A	3	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	StJohnsT .62	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
14⅛	3⅛	Salem .24t	15	71	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Sambos .19e	15	142	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	7½	SCarlb 1.63a		7	8⅞	8½	8½—	¼
103½	83¼	SDgo pf9.84		z50	95	95	95 +	3
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	2	32¾	32½	32½—	¼
3⅛	1¼	Sargent Ind	14	23	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
6	3	Saundr L .20	8	9	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Schenut .60a	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Schick Inc		32	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Schiller Ind	18	8	6¾	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
18⅞	4½	SciAtlan .25t	14	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅞	13½	Scope Ind	6	8	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅞	6	Scrivner .40	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15	12	Scurry Rain		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
6½	5	SbdAlMil .40	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5	2¼	Sealectr Cp	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9¼	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	7	5	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		14	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	16	28	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	¼
1⅞	3-16	Seligm Asso		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	7¾	SeligLa .80b	5	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅞	3⅞	Semtch .14t	11	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4⅞	3¼	Servisco .30	6	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Servo Corp	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	1	Servotr .10r		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8	4⅛	Seton Co .45	7	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SGL In .10r	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅞	10	SG Se pf1.70		4	17½	17½	17½	
8⅞	4⅛	Shewin .50b	8	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	SheerH .10e	9	15	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6¼	11-16	ShelfRes .06		22	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
25⅞	14⅞	Shnandh Oil	11	20	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19⅛	8¼	Shorwd Med	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Showell In		5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
15	7⅛	Showbot .80	6	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	
18⅛	3½	Slarrcln .20	11	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7¼	Sifco In .36a	6	4	11	10½	10½—	⅛
5	3¼	Sigma Inst	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
7⅛	5⅛	Simkins .60	7	6	6½	6½	6½	
2½	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		234	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Soundsn .40	85	51	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
19½	17⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z100	19½	19½	19½	
104	92	SCE pf8.96		1	96	96	96 +	1
25⅞	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		9	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		6	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
14⅛	11	SC 4.3pf 1.08		7	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
60⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	21	20	54	53⅛	54 +	⅛
9	4⅛	Spector .10e	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	SpencCo .32t		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅛	Spencr F .32	7	18	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Std Contalnr	3	5	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
12⅞	11	StdCoosa .90	11	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Std Motl .50t	6	19	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	StdMolA .42	8	28	8⅞	8¼	8½+	⅛
12	7⅛	Std Prod 1	7	5	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1½	¾	StdPrud wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	18¼	StdShrs .40r		11	18	18	18 +	⅛
9	8	Stange Co	25	6	9	8⅞	9	
18½	5⅞	StanAv .20e	10	5	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
1½	15-16	Stardust Inc		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
20⅞	9½	StarrlHo .30	12	21	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛+	1⅛
9¼	3¼	Steelmt .15e	2	21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅞	¾	Sterl Electr		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	8	1	2	2	2	
4½	2	SterlPre .11t	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Stevcoknit	5	5	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7½	3¼	STP Co .40e	12	16	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	5⅛	Struth Wells	21	35	8½	8	8½+	⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	74	3	¾	¾	¾	
27	9	Sun Elec .60	18	12	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
18	4⅛	SunshJr .20	9	6	10	10	10 +	⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	3	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Suplndln .12	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		47	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
5	2⅞	Susquhan pf		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19¼	9¾	SW Ind .80	4	6	18¾	18⅛	18½+	⅛
6⅞	2¾	Synaloy .14t	6	17	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
44⅞	29¼	Syntex .40	17	430	39⅞	38	39⅛+	1⅛
21¼	18⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	66	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
4½	15-16	System Eng		6	3¼	3½	3¼+	⅛

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	2⅞	Techcl Oper	5	11	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞—	⅛
1⅞	¾	Techcl Tape	4	3	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	
3⅞	1¼	Technitrol	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22⅞	14	Telon R .20a	17	2	21¾	21⅞	21¾+	⅛
1⅞	5-16	Telex Cp wt		8	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	17	2	1⅞	2 —	⅛
4¾	3⅛	Tenneco wt		22	4¾	4⅞	4¾+	⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	17	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1	Tensor Cp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
15⅛	5⅞	Teradyn Inc	14	5	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
11⅞	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		48	9⅞	9	9⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2	Texstar .15t	5	28	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	TerraC .40e	3	98	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	5	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅞	7⅞	Thrfimt .25e	4	9	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Tiffany .20	10	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		85	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2½	Timplo Ind	3	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
14⅞	4½	Tokheim .28	16	148	13⅛	12½	12¾	
46⅞	40	TolEd pf4.25		z25	43¼	43¼	43¼	
7⅞	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	29	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7⅞	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	44	24	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
14⅞	8⅞	Total pf.78		4	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
4	⅛	Town Cntry		2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	17	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅞	1¼	Trans Lux	100	4	2	2	2	
3¼	1⅞	Treadw .23t		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3	2¼	Tubos Mex	5	14	3	3	3	
4	1½	Tultco .10e	5	12	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
4⅞	2⅞	Turbodyne	45	5	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	3⅞	twinFair In	11	38	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞+	⅛

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅞	1⅛	UIP Cp .12	6	32	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	UNA .10a	4	20	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11¼	4⅞	UnA Pr .40a	9	7	10	10	10 —	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Un Asb .07c	6	21	4 11-16	4⅛	4⅛—1-16	
5-16	⅛	UnBrand wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11½	10½	UnCosF .48b	7	3	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
2	⅞	U Dollar St		9	1⅞	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	4	28	2	2	2 +	⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		4	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	U Nat Co pt		3	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
4⅞	2¼	U PDye .07p		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7¼	3⅞	UnRlT 1.22e	80	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRlT wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
9	5½	US Ban Trst	16	3	7½	7	7 —	⅛
11½	3½	US Flltr .20	9	93	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4¼	US LsgRl e	15	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		1	½	½	½	
5⅞	1½	USNat Rsrc	4	21	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
2½	1½	US Radium		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25⅞	11¾	US Reduct 1	3	57	25½	24½	25½+	½
18	5⅞	Unity Buy S	8	1	14½	14½	14½	
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		22	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
6¼	3⅞	UnivRs .05e	9	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
5½	3⅞	Univ Sav .32	1	12	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
18⅞	12¾	UtahldSu a	6	5	15½	15	15 —	⅛
6	4⅞	UV Ind wt		10	4½	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¾	4	VallesSf .62t	6	13	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
23½	14½	Vall In 3.40e	3	477	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Valmac .60a	21	37	13⅞	13½	13½—	½
7	4⅞	VanDorn .36	5	13	5	4⅞	5	
3⅞	1⅞	Varo Inc	5	27	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	⅛
10¾	5¾	VermtA .40b	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅞	1⅞	Vernitron	7	43	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
2	7-16	Vertipll Inc		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	4	12	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
2¾	⅝	Vikoa Inc		19	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Vulcan 0Ce		2	2	2	2	

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	2¼	WabMg .10a	7	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	8	18	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	17	16	3⅞	3½	3⅞—	⅛
18	14⅞	Walcott .40b	5	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		18	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	40	28	28	28	
14⅞	11⅞	WashRl 1.28	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9	5⅞	Weld Tu Am	1	3	6½	6½	6½	
3¼	2½	Welco .10e	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7⅞	WestChP .40	12	19	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
8¼	3⅞	Westats Pil	10	123	7⅞	7⅛	7½—	¼
7⅞	4⅞	Wstn Fin 10	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅞	3⅞	Whitaker .34	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3	1½	Whitehal Cp	4	8	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
17⅞	8¾	Whiting 1	5	18	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
⅞	¼	Whittakr wt		17	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
3⅞	1½	Wichita Ind	8	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	2⅛	WillcxG .08r		5	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	32	6	6	6	
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅞	11-16	Winston Mi		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
49	44½	Wis P pf4.50		z20	46	45¾	45¾—	⅛
3½	1⅞	WolfHB .0ap	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5	2¾	Wood Ind		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 5-16	1-16	Wool Lt .08e	13	1	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16+1-16	
21	5¼	Worces Cont	7	10	18⅞	18	18⅛—	⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	8	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1½	Wraither Cp		7	5	5	5 —	⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	125	4	1 5-16	1⅛	1⅛—1-16	
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	6	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
15½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	52	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
5½	3½	WyleLab .24	5	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11	5	Wynnin .05e	4	13	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	
10½	6½	WymBn .50	8	25	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
3¼	⅞	Wyomising	9	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅞	12⅞	Xonics Inc	67	28	20¼	19½	20	
4⅞	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	2	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾—	⅛
7¼	4½	Zero Mf .15e	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		5	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue — These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only — June 1975

VÖEST-ALPINE

Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen- und Stahlwerke - Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft

Vienna

DM 100 000 000.–

8½% Bearer Bonds of 1975/1985

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT – FRANKFURTER BANK –

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft | WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE | DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft

CREDITANSTALT – BANKVEREIN | GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft | ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited | SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

BANQUE LAMBERT – LUXEMBOURG S.A. | KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION | ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C. | ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. | ALLGEMEINE ELSÄSSISCHE BANKGESELLSCHAFT
ALLGEMEINE SPARKASSE IN LINZ | A.E. AMES & CO. Limited | AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. | ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. | BANKHAUS H. AUFHÄUSER | JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited | BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO | BANCO AMBROSIANO | BANCO URQUIJO Limited | BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK FÜR OBERÖSTERREICH UND SALZBURG | BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD. | BANK MEES & HOPE NV | BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO | BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES | BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG | BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS | BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS | BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) | BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES | BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE | BANQUE WORMS | BARING BROTHERS & CO. Limited
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. | BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK | BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE | BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. | BERGENS PRIVATBANK | BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft | BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN
BHF-BANK-DGK INTERNATIONAL | BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited | BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD. | CAZENOVE & CO.
CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET Limited | CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE | CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited | COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE | CREDIT LYONNAIS | CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE - UNION BANCAIRE | CREDITO ITALIANO
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. | RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers | DELBRÜCK & CO | DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN | DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK – | DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft | DEUTSCHE UNIONBANK G.M.B.H.
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION | EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft | ERSTE ÖSTERREICHISCHE SPAR-CASSE | EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited | GEFINA INTERNATIONAL Limited | GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG – WIEN | GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HAMBROS BANK Limited | HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE – | GEORG HAUCK & SOHN | HELSINGIN OSAKEPANKKI / HELSINGFORS AKTIEBANK
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE – | HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited | INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) Aktiengesellschaft | KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited | KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited | KREDIETBANK N.V. | KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) | KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. | KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) | BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE | LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated | LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited | LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited | MERCK, FINCK & CO. | MERCUR BANK | MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. | MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. | MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited | NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. | NOMURA EUROPE N.V. | NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE | ÖSTERREICHISCHE POSTSPARKASSE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. | ORION BANK Limited | PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON | POHJOISMAIDEN YHTEISPANKKI OY / NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB
POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN | PRIVATBANKEN A/S | RHEINISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft | N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited | SCHOELLER & CO. | J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited | SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated | SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (Gruppo RAS) | SOCIETE GENERALE | SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. | SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN | TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT | U.B.A.E. - UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES S.A.
UBS-DB CORPORATION | UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited | VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft | M.M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. | WARDLEY LTD. | WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft | WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO.
WOOD GUNDY Limited | WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE BANK | WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE LANDESKOMMUNALBANK – GIROZENTRALE – | YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LTD.

ZENTRALSPARKASSE DER GEMEINDE WIEN

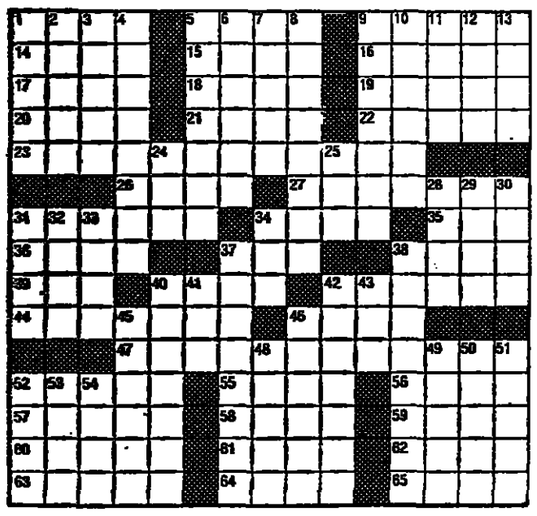
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 "Mikado" blowhard
5 Become blocked
9 Fumed
14 Black Sea arm
15 Contain
16 Get around
17 Dispenser of ennui
18 Port of Yemen
19 Start vigorously
20 Something unique
21 Prepare for action
22 Word for a morsel
23 Scram
26 Egyptian deity
27 Blocked
31 Try to influence
34 Bookbinder's need
35 Southern constellation
36 Century plant
37 Dance step
38 Work on a martini
39 Basket part
40 Clever feat
42 "..." —— at leisure"
44 Plow's milieu
46 Reasonable
47 Move
52 Basketball maneuver
55 Oceanic food fish
56 Gambling game
57 Cut short
58 Field rodent
59 Have qualms
60 Roundup
61 Building additions
62 Formerly
63 Black-eyed or lazy
64 Reddish color
65 Soaks

DOWN

1 Skewered meat
2 Bracing air
3 Divided country
4 Catch up with
5 Vexation
6 Titled British women
7 Manifest
8 Twining plant parts
9 Bureaucratic finish line
10 Fly
11 One-liners
12 Smooth out copy
13 "... which nobody can ——"
24 Mil. address
25 Large bird
28 Prom escort
29 Tralee's land
30 Move swiftly
31 —— hog
32 Medley
33 Frolic
34 Disparity
37 Sad words from a speed cop
38 Recommend
40 Have trust in
41 Kerosene
42 Most indiscreet
43 Noun suffix
45 Garden shrub
46 Ore chips
48 Samoan island
49 City in N. H.
50 Put into force
51 Sources of vexation
52 Gobs
53 —— ben Adhem
54 Jet-plane parts



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Clear	MADRID	28	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	27	81	Sunny
ATHENS	28	82	Clear	MOSCOW	29	84	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear	MUNICH	19	66	Rain
BELGRADE	25	77	Clear	NEW YORK	28	82	Sunny
BERLIN	22	72	Clear	NICE	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	63	Showers	PARIS	16	66	Cloudy
CAIRO	34	93	Clear	PRAGUE	17	63	Rain
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Clear	SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clear	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	TEHRAN	30	86	Clear
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy	TUNIS	27	81	Clear
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain	VENICE	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Showers	VIENNA	15	59	Showers
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	19	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	32	89	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast	ZURICH	11	52	Showers
LISBON	22	72	Clear				
LONDON	20	68	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 18, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.90
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$7.42
(w) Apollo (Teamsi. Int. Pf	SF68.50
(w) Austral. Select. Fd	$3.20

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Baerbond	SF798.05
— (d) Conbar	SF116
— (d) Grobar	SF813
— (d) Stockbar	SF806
(w) Browninvest	$13.43
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	$11.70
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	$4.85
d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.04

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.92
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF993
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$729.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs	$7.29
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs	$11.04
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.16

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Cuanvest	SF846
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF66.75
— (d) Energievalor	SF83.75
— (d) Usser	SF846
— (d) Europevalor	SF120.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.42

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$9.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$6.24
(w) D.G.C.	$41.03
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.80
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.67
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,353
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.43
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.17
(w) Dr. Interca. Inv. Fd.	$11.62
(w) Europe Obligations	LF956

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra	DM20.20
(d) Int. Rentenfond	DM71.20

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Emultalia	$7.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.80
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$21.47
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.40
(d) Fiducem	BF892
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$121.55
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.67
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$58.54
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$53.54
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$55.53
(w) Flemings Japan Fund	$20.23
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,770
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF83.41
(d) Fonditalia	$10.89
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.35
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.51
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.06

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$24.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.72
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.28
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$5,880.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$25.44
(d) Icofund	$9.27
(d) Interfix	SF285.40
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.01
(w) Intermarket Fund	$96.58
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.76
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$4.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.55
(w) Interstruct Int'l Fd S.A.	$2.82
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$17.79
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.86
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.05
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$44.72
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.17

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East Trust	$56.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$39.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$73.38

(d) KB Income Fund	LF15.38
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$10.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.97
(w) Leverage Gen. Hold	$24.92

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF966
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF367.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.30
(d) Mediolanum Bel Fund	$11.69
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.96
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.61
(w) N.A.M.P.	$66.58
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.24
(w) Wor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$5.96
Pegasus	$7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$21.75
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,886
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,899
(d) Rentinvest	LF935
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.03
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF56.50

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.21

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF28.04
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.72
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM90.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. S. Sel	SF1,433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,031
(d) Soros Fund	$159.86
(w) Star Fund	$5.24

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor	SF421
— (d) Intervalor	SF81.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF354.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Fer	SF197.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF77.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF83.49
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$23.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$11.64
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.51

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.54
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l.	$2.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF34.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF89.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF73.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF115
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF80.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF94.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF69.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF539
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF295.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF176.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

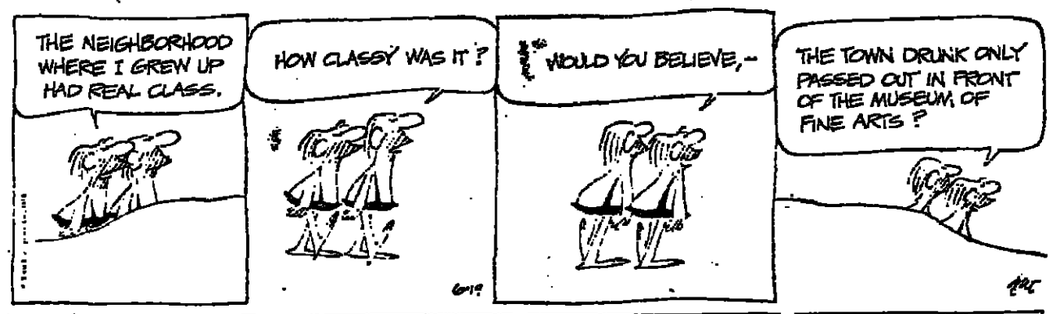
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM15.65
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.90
— (d) Unifonds	DM13.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.10
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM56.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.52
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$13.69
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.35
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,368.84
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,535.42
(d. World Equity Girth Fd.	$611.75
(w) Worldwide Securities	$34.48
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,240.84

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

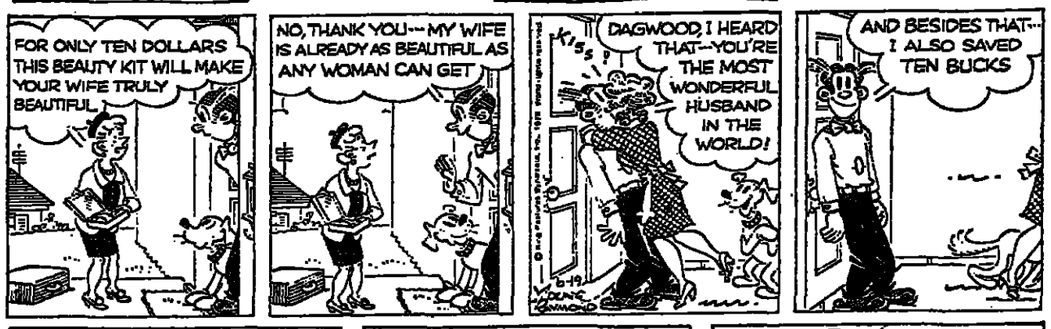
PEANUTS



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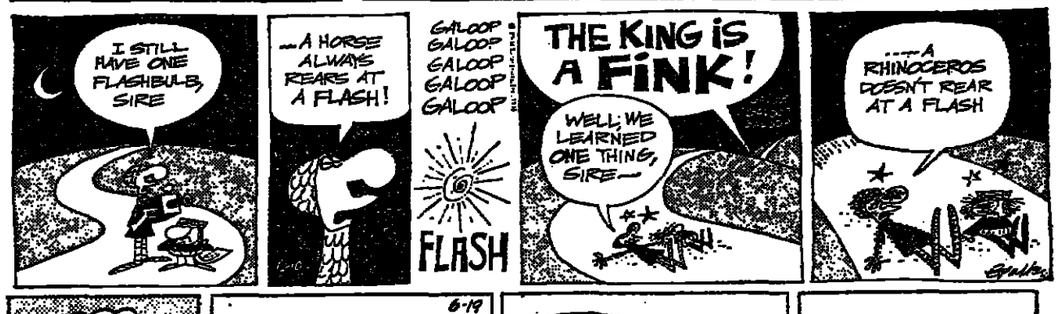
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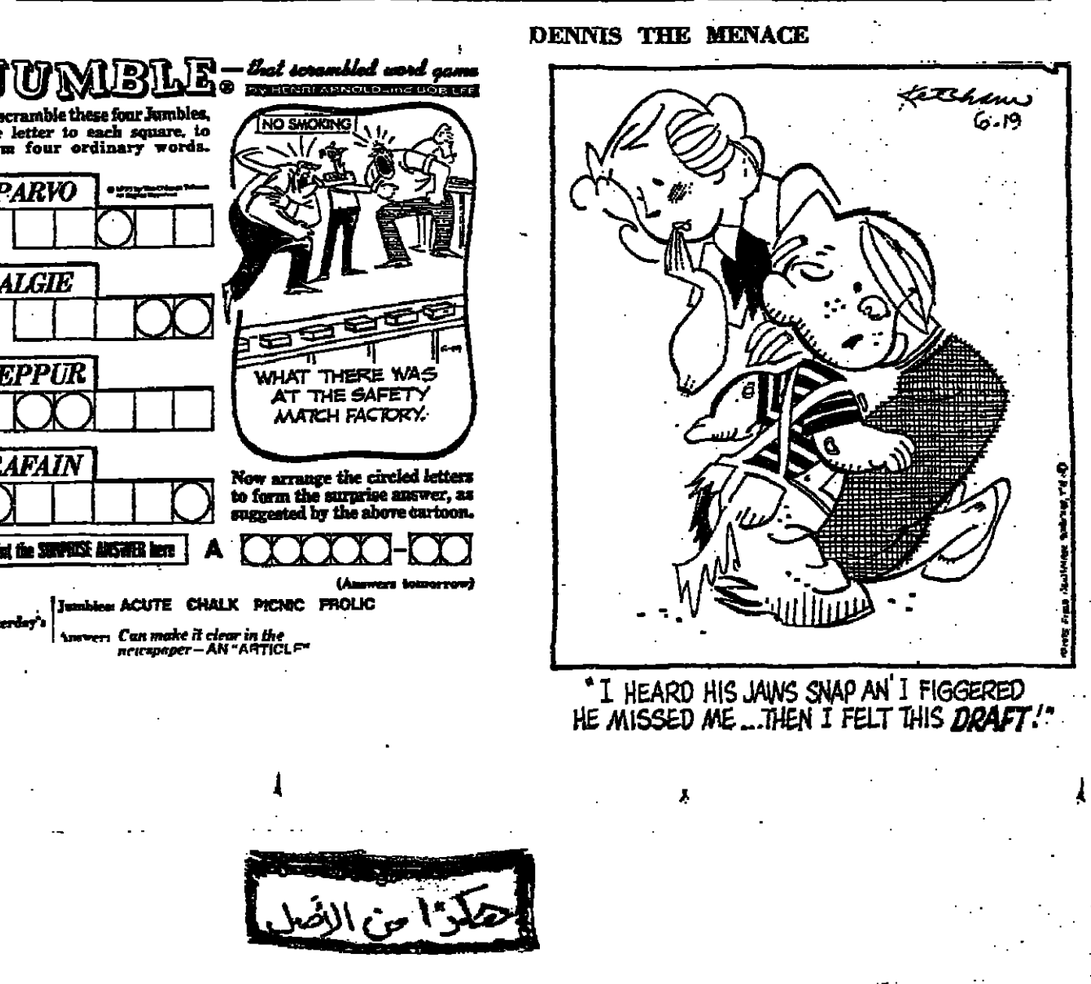
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PARVO

ALGIE

LEPPUR

RAFAIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ○○○○○-○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACUTE CHALK PICNIC FROLIC

Answers: *Can make it clear in the newspaper*—AN "ARTICLE"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I HEARD HIS JAWS SNAP AN' I FIGGERED HE MISSED ME...THEN I FELT THIS *DRAFT!*"

BOOKS

FROM UNDER THE RUBBLE

By Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mikhail Agursky, Evgeny Barabanov, Vadim Borisov, F. Korsakov, A.B. and Igor Shafarevich. Little, Brown. 249 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Harrison E. Salisbury

THE title of this collection of essays, issued under Solzhenitsyn's imprimatur and containing three essays by him, is intended to echo a continuity in Russian thought going back to the years immediately after the turn of the century when a brilliant group of religious philosophers, including Nikolai Berdayev and Sergei Bulgakov, launched a polemic against the Marxist-socialist scientific, atheistic and revolutionary trend which had captured the Russian intelligentsia of that day. They published their views in a collection not unlike Solzhenitsyn's in 1909 under the title "Vekhi" or "Landmarks." Then when the Bolshevik coup d'état had confirmed their convictions of the danger and destruction brought on by the intelligentsia's fancy for revolutionary solutions, they published in 1918 another collection "Iz Glubiny," called "From The Depths." Solzhenitsyn has linked his views with theirs by calling his collection "Iz Pod Glub" which means "From Under The Rubble," "From Under The Boulders," or "From Under The Rums," depending on the translator's whim.

Solzhenitsyn's link to the past is strong. He binds Russia's future to its past with the sinuous cords of Slavic tradition. Slavic language, Slavic customs and the powerful philosophy of the Russian Orthodox Church. Far from rejecting Russian nationalism, he glories in it as Russia's greatest tradition. He speaks with contempt of "Western democracy." He is not opposed to intellectual freedom but sees no nostrum there for Russia's ills.

"The West has supped more than its fill of every kind of freedom, including intellectual freedom," he writes, "and has this saved it? We see it today crawling on hands and knees, its will paralyzed, uneasy about the future, spiritually racked and dejected."

As for the democratic process, he finds the party system corrupt and prejudiced, putting party advantage over national interest and personal gain ahead of patriotism. "As a result of all this," *he comments, "a society in which* political parties are active never rises in the moral scale."

Solzhenitsyn finds the West in a state of political crisis and spiritual confusion symbolized by "simian radio music, pop songs and insulting advertisements," views with which his great enemy, Stalin, would have found little disagreement.

In contrast, he denies that authoritarian systems are necessarily bad—"only those which are answerable to one and nothing."

"The autocrats of earlier religious ages, though their power was ostensibly unlimited, felt themselves responsible before God and their own consciences," Solzhenitsyn declares.

God and religious belief is the key to Solzhenitsyn's concept.

He asks Russia to engage in a national act of repentance—"Repentance is the only starting point for spiritual growth." Like an evangelical pastor he exhorts his Russian readers that "the end *of the world, so often foretold by* the prophets only to be postponed, has ceased to be the particular property of mystics and confus us as sober reality, scientifi technically and psychologi warranted."

Repent, he preaches, befo is too late. He sees no hop repentance by political pa But he sees no reason why nation should not repent be it "is mystically welded tog in a community of guilt an inescapable destiny is con repentance."

With repentance, he is Russia can turn its back or unneeded outer world, turn to its own traditional life as he has before urged, rec the past in "Russia's northe that is, the Russia of Siberia the Arctic North—a Russi, simpler times, a peasant Ru a Russia of wooden houses, thodox, only the base minimu technology needed to survive

His strongest invective—as the case with Berdayev and gakov a half century ag directed against the intellige with their worship of false and their support and su vience to the Soviet regim fact, he challenges the idea Russia possesses a genuine i ligentsia in the *sense of a . cated class motivated by* ideals to improve the lot of people and the country. In the so-called intelligentsia is prised of materialistic individ motivated by a desire for ileges and prestige, materia and personal goals. They rese those whom Milovan D christened "the new cla greedy, gossipy, cowardly.

Solzhenitsyn's philosophy, is illuminated as an integ and complex whole with origins in the traditional Sl phile thought of the 19th cen and an embracing conviction the virtues of Russian Ortho Contemporary methods of gov ment hold little interest for The peasants made the re tion not for freedom and cu but for land—land which never received and still are ay ing. And although he admits the peasants have been sha lessly exploited and stultified still believes there exists in t mass the force which can libe Russia.

But, certainly, these cha are not coming swiftly nor is end certain. "Russia," says colleague Shafarevich, "has pa through death and may hear voice of God. But God m history through men, and w we, every one of us, who hear his voice. Or, of course may not hear it. And rem corpses in the wilderness that cover the ruins of Russia."

"From Under The Ruins" been translated by a "collect of translators working under general direction of Mic Scammell, who has had a h in translating some of Solzhe syn's minor works. The re are hardly felicitous. Not onl there the problem of how translate Solzhenitsyn's title. t are confusions which can onl illuminated by consulting Russian edition.

Despite these difficulties, "F Under The Rubble" is the i important programmatic d ment to issue from the So Union (all of the authors ex Solzhenitsyn are still there) s Sakharov's "Progress, Peac Co-existence and Intelle Freedom" and demonstrates once again Russia is clearly between its would-be Western and its classic Slavophiles.

Harrison Salisbury, former sociate editor of The New Times, is president of the A ican Institute of Arts and ters. His most recent boo "Gates of Hell," a novelistic tory of Russia's last 50 yea be published by Random Ho the fall. This review is abri

© The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	U	B	A		B	A	R	E	D		B	A	L	D
A	P	E	X		R	I	T	A		A	E	R	I	E
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E	N	D		A	G	E	S		E	I	D	E	R	
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BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The Traditionalists are, in general, believers in reaching their contract with a few, brisk, natural bids, giving as little as possible away to the opponents. The Scientists, in theory, believe in a slow exchange of information to find the right contract, and are not worried about revealing matters to the opponents.

In practice things may be different. On the diagramed deal from the recent Lancia match in New York, two of the New York Scientists behaved like Traditionalists, and two of the Italian tourists behaved like Scientists.

When two "Scientists," Peter Weichsel and Alan Sontag of New York, were North and South, the opening bid of one heart was raised to three and South continued to game. West made a normal club lead, with little to guide him, and the contract became unbeatable. East won with the ace and shifted to the diamond ten. South ducked this lead, won the continuation with the ace, and led the heart ace followed by the jack.

West won and played another club. South did not need to guess in spades. He discarded a spade on dummy's club king and drew the missing trump. Then he played king and ace of spades, following with a spade ruff to establish the suit. A diamond ruff was still available as an entry to the dummy.

In the replay the Italian experts followed the scientific route shown in the diagram. Instead of raising hearts immediately to an appropriate level, North s ed his spade suit, a "scien move that eventually helpe opponents. East made a tak double and South showed str by redoubling.

Eventually the same co was reached and West had of a clue.

It was clear that there little future for the defen clubs, so he led the dia queen, his partner's other s

There was nothing South do. He tried ducking, and continued with another dia The declarer won and le heart ace and the heart West grabbed his king and led a club. East took th and fired another diamond abling the heart ten to scor setting trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ AJ1062
♡ 5432
◇ 64
♣ K3

WEST	EAST
♠ Q87	♠ 93
♡ K106	♡ 9
◇ Q8	◇ K1097
♣ J7654	♣ A1098

SOUTH
♠ K54
♡ AQJ87
◇ AJ32
♣ Q

Both sides were vulnera

The bidding:

North	East	South	We
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	Pas
1 ♠	Dbl.	Redbl.	3 ♣
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	Pas
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond que

حكم من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Blue Wins No. 10

A's Sweep Two From Twins

LOOMINGTON, Minn., e 18 (UPI).—Billy North's -run single and Gene Tenace's e-run double highlighted an -run fifth inning by Oakland night, allowing the A's to the Minnesota Twins, 8-7, complete a sweep of their bleheader.

akland won the first game, behind the six-hit pitching of Blue.

ne A's were trailing, 4-0, be- Joe Rudi started Oakland's t-run outburst in the second e with a lead-off triple. th's single put the A's ahead, and Tenace's bases-loaded ble climaxed the big inning. ore it was over, the A's came with a season high of seven for one inning.

he Twins scored four times Oakland starter and winner Holtzman (6-6) in the third ng with three coming on ry Hisle's 11th home run of season.

innesota added two more runs the sixth inning and another the seventh off Holtzman and ever Rollie Fingers.

lue raised his record to 10-5 the opener, thanks to Reggie kson and Campy Campaneris, knocked in two runs each.

Orioles 5, Indians 3

t Cleveland, Elrod Hendricks, entered the game hitting , drove in three runs and e Cuellar, with relief help n Doyle Alexander, won his t game since May 11 in a 5-3 umph for Baltimore over the lians.

Hendricks hit a sacrifice fly to re Bobby Grich in the second, his third homer in the fifth doubled home Brooks binson, who also had doubled, the sixth.

Hendricks scored the final oles' run in the sixth on a wing error by Cleveland ther John Ellis, who also had lid throw to give the Orioles unearned run in the first ng.

Royals 3, Angels 2

t Kansas City, two errors by rtstop Orlando Ramirez open- the gates for a three-run first ing, allowing the Royals to e a 3-2 victory over California ind the five-hit pitching of e Busby.

usby, 9-5, pitched his 10th plete game of the season.

he Royals loaded the bases the first on singles by Vada on and George Brett and airez's first error of the inning a bouncer by Amos Otis.

amirez then booted John berry's routine grounder, the skipping into centerfield e Pinson and Brett scored. scored on a sacrifice fly by McRae. Two of the three s in the inning were un- ed.

Brewers 4, Yankees 3
Yankees 4, Brewers 2

t New York, Ed Herrmann's -out, two-run ninth-inning ner climaxed a three-run ising that gave the Yankees -2 victory over Milwaukee and split of their doubleheader.

he Brewers won the opener, when Yankee shortstop Jim son dropped an infield popup h runners on first and third the eighth inning. Sixto cano also had three hits in opener.

Trailing 2-1 going into the htcap's ninth, Terry Whitfield off for New York with a gle. Thurman Munson beat t a bunt single and Chris ambliss grounded into a double y, moving Whitfield to third. aig Nettles then laced a run- ring single to right, tying the re at 2-2, and Herrmann fol- ed with the game-winning ner off loser Jim Colborn 5) just inside the rightfield l line.

Rick Tidrow (4-0) gained the tory in relief.

Red Sox 7, Detroit 6

t Detroit, Juan Beniquez hit second home run of the son with two out in the nth inning to give Boston a victory over the Tigers.

Beniquez's homer gave Boston 7-4 lead. The Tigers rallied two runs in the eighth when a Leflore, who had four hits, led in a run, then scored on ingle by Gary Sutherland.

Rick Wise won his seventh le in 12 decisions, although he ded relief help from four hers, including Bill Lee, who l to get the final out of the le.

White Sox 13, Rangers 3

t Arlington, Deron Johnson's ee-run homer in the first ited a 16-hit attack against pitchers which enabled Chi- o to rout Texas, 13-3, and provide Jim Kaat with his 10th victory of the season.

Kaat allowed five hits through six innings but, after he surrendered a single and a double to open the seventh, he was taken out with an 8-1 lead and replaced by Rich Gossage.

Bucky Dent singled with one out in the first inning off loser Jim Umbarger, 2-2, and Carlos May walked before Johnson hit his ninth homer of the season into the leftfield seats.

Johnson also scored the White Sox fourth run, walking in the third inning and coming home on a double by Ken Henderson.

Giants 3, Padres 1

At San Francisco, rookie left-hander Pete Falcone pitched a seven-hitter to lead the Giants to a 3-1 victory over San Diego, snapping the Giants' losing streak at six games.

Falcone, who gained his fifth victory in 10 decisions, had a shutout until the eighth when Bobby Tolan doubled, went to third on an infield out and scored on a sacrifice fly by Fred Kendall.

Bobby Murcer walked to start the fourth, went to second on an infield out and scored on a single by Gary Thomasson. The Giants scored what proved to be the decisive runs in the sixth on a double by Chris Speier, a walk to Thomasson, a single by Steve Ontiveros and a sacrifice fly by Dave Rader.

Dodgers 6, Astros 1

At Los Angeles, Andy Messersmith pitched a four-hitter for his 10th victory of the season and Ron Cey hit a three-run, first-inning homer to give the Dodgers a 6-1 victory over Houston.

Messersmith, now 10-3, gave up a two-out double to Bob Watson in the fourth inning and a run-scoring single to pinch-hitter Enos Cabell that spoiled his shutout bid in the eighth. He also yielded singles to Watson and Milt May in the ninth.

Cey hit his ninth homer of the season with two out in the first off loser Dave Roberts (3-9) after Davey Lopes and Jimmy Wynn reached base on singles.

Cardinals 7, Pirates 4

At Pittsburgh, Reggie Smith drove home three runs—two of them during a four-run fifth-inning outburst—and Ted Simmons had a 4-for-4 night at the plate as St. Louis got 14 hits to pin a 7-4 defeat on the Pirates.

The Cards got to Pirate loser Doc Ellis (3-4) for five straight hits in the four-run fifth. Smith knocked in two runs with a single after base hits by Lou Brock, Ted Sizemore and Willie Davis. Ellis then gave up another single to Simmons before giving way to reliever Sam McDowell, who allowed a single to Ken Reitz that scored Simmons.

Cards' starter Lynn McGlothen (7-5) allowed eight hits, including a three-run homer to Richie Hebner in the fifth inning before departing in the ninth after a run-scoring single by Willie Stargell. Mike Garman finished up.

Braves 5, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Carl Morton allowed three hits and Dave May hit a grand-slam homer to lead Atlanta to a 5-1 victory over the Reds.

May's homer broke a scoreless tie in the sixth inning and tagged Gary Nolan with the loss.

A single by Ralph Garr, a double by Mike Lum and an intentional pass to Dusty Baker preceded May's homer, his second of the season. The homer came on a 0-2 count and ended Nolan's personal winning streak at six games.

Darrell Evans homered off Fred Norman in the eighth for the Braves' final run.

Expos 6, Mets 5
Mets 5, Expos 2

At Montreal, Mike Phillips tripled home the winning run in the top of the 11th inning as New York took the second half of a doubleheader, 5-2, after the Expos won the opener, 6-5, with rookie Gary Carter driving in four runs.

With two out in the 11th, losing pitcher Chuck Taylor walked John Milner, who scored when Phillips tripled off the rightfield wall. After walks to John Stearns and Harry Parker, Wayne Garrett singled, driving in two more runs to climax the rally.

In the opener, Carter singled in a run in the first inning to start the Montreal rally from a 4-0 deficit and give the Expos their sixth straight victory. Carter connected for his seventh home run with two on in the fifth inning to give Montreal the 6-5 lead, which stood up the remainder of the way.



Associated Press.

CHIN UP—World heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali takes a left jab to the head from sparring partner Levi Forte during training for Joe Bugner bout.

NBA Star Moves From Bucks to Lakers

Abdul-Jabbar Trade Made Everybody Happy

By David DuPree

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—For the best player in the National Basketball Association the price of happiness is simply a change of uniform.

For the Milwaukee Bucks, it is the cashing in of their 7-foot-3 unhappy superstar for four lesser talents and "future considerations."

For the Los Angeles Lakers, it is the mortgaging of their future for what they feel will be instant success.

The Lakers have received Kareem Abdul-Jabbar from the Bucks for center Elmore Smith, reserve swing man Brian Winters and recent draftees Dave Meyers of UCLA and Junior Bridgeman of Louisville.

The trade became necessary and possible when Abdul-Jabbar made it known last season that he wanted to get out of Milwaukee, a city that offered little to stroke his life style.

The first thought when Abdul-Jabbar's wishes were made known was that there was no way the Bucks would or could trade him because they would never get equal talent.

But considerable credit must be given to Wayne Embry, the Bucks' general manager, as a sensitive person. Embry knows Abdul-Jabbar's worth as a player. But more important, he knows what makes the big fellow tick. He also does not like to see unhappy ballplayers if there is anything he can do about it. In this case, he could.

Unhappy ballplayers do not play as well as happy ones, no matter who they are. Abdul-Jabbar did his best, but it was paining Embry to see him working so hard in a hopeless situation. Milwaukee finished last in the Midwest Division last season.

Made No Demands

While Abdul-Jabbar has been critized for saying he wanted to play for either Los Angeles or New York, he never made demands. And while playing on a very poor team, he always held his head high and played like a thoroughbred. That is the main reason he has been accommodated by being traded.

He overcame a serious eye injury and a broken right hand in the exhibition season to finish third in the league in scoring, first in blocked shots and fifth in rebounding last season. He is the closest thing there is to a one-man team, yet even he wasn't enought to prevent the Bucks from finishing last.

This was the time to deal Abdul-Jabbar and the Bucks were fortunate that one of the two teams with whom Abdul-Jabbar felt he would be happy was Los Angeles.

The Lakers are not giving up too much for Abdul-Jabbar. Meyers and Bridgeman have great potential, but neither has played a minute in the NBA. Winters is a great shooter with little experience and even less defense. Considering only people who were definite factors last season, the Lakers got Abdul-Jabbar for Smith. That has to be a great trade.

Both teams should be immeasurably better. Abdul-Jabbar will not be afforded the luxury Wilt Chamberlain had when Philadelphia traded him to the Lakers for Jerry Chambers, Archie Clark and Darrell Imhoff, because the Lakers don't have any reasonable facsimiles of Jerry West or Elgin Baylor to welcome Abdul-Jabbar. But the Lakers' talent is better than that which Abdul-Jabbar left in Milwaukee and it will complement him better.

Goodrich and Allen

The Laker guards are Gail Goodrich and Lucius Allen. Goodrich is the shooter Abdul-Jabbar needs to keep the pressure off him. Allen, a college teammate and Abdul-Jabbar's best friend, knows not only how to get the ball into the big center, but where and when he wants it.

Allen is also introspective, much like Abdul-Jabbar, and by having him as a teammate, Abdul-Jabbar should be at ease most of the time.

Happy Hairston is a strong rebounding forward (sixth in the NBA last season) who will not get in Abdul-Jabbar's way on offense. Cazzie Russell is a much-offense, little-defense small forward who is also an outside scoring threat. The Lakers, however, have decimated their bench.

The new-look Bucks will be young, quick and versatile. Meyers will probably move in as the big forward opposite Bob Dandridge, with Smith at center. Gary Brokaw and Jim Price are the likely candidates at guard, with Bridgeman and Winters anxious to come off the bench.

It is no secret around the NBA that the Bucks run a complicated offense that cannot afford a breakdown by any player. In Meyers and Bridgeman, coach Larry Costello is getting two players who are used to disciplined play, are extremely sound fundamentally, but able to freelance if need be.

Naturally, any team offered four potential starters for one dissatisfied player—no matter who he is—almost has to take the chance.

And for all of those who are wondering just how good Abdul-Jabbar really is, next season could be the time they will find out.

Knicks Made Offer

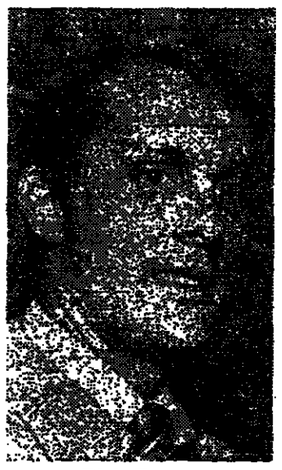
NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI).—The New York Knicks offered more than $1 million in cash, Walt Frazier and two other players to Milwaukee for Abdul-Jabbar before the Bucks traded its big center to Los Angeles.

The Knicks' offer also included Phil Jackson and John Gianelli.

"The Knicks had no untouchables," Embry said. "They told us we could have anybody on the team. Eddie Donovan [Knicks general manager] said he would even try to get any player from any other team the Bucks wanted.

"But the chemistry just wasn't right. We didn't want anybody the Knicks already had. That's not to say they don't have talent. But we wanted to rebuild with younger players."

Barry Says He Wants to Quit Basketball for Broadcasting



Rick Barry

LOS ANGELES, June 18 (UPI).—Saying "there are no other worlds left to conquer," Golden State Warriors' superstar Rick Barry said last night that he wanted to retire from professional basketball to go into broadcasting and television work.

"I mean right away," said Barry, who led the Warriors to a four-game sweep of the Washington Bullets last month in the final of the NBA playoffs. "Of course, it would have to be the right opportunity.

"I'm not in the financial position to leave basketball unless I can make the same kind of money in broadcasting and TV that I am now. So I'm not going to retire for less money. But I'm deadly serious. This isn't a ploy to renegotiate my contract with the Warriors.

"What more is there left for me to do after this year? There are no other worlds left to conquer."

Barry, 31, returned to the Warriors from the ABA in 1972 after a five-year hiatus. He said he was playing under a long-term contract with Golden State but would not disclose its length or its terms.

Here to appear on several television talk shows, the 6-7 forward said he felt he "accomplished the ultimate" during this past season. He averaged 29.5 points against Washington and was voted the most valuable player of the championship series.

"Words cannot describe how it felt," Barry said. "It was everything people talk about and more. I never thought that much about it until it happened."

Barry, who will work as a sportscaster for CBS at the National AAU Track and Field Championships in Eugene, Ore., this weekend, said he would not attempt to renegotiate his contract with Golden State owner Franklin Mieuli.

"If they want to renegotiate with me, that's their business," he said. "But I'm actively seeking a fulltime job in broadcasting and television. It's something I've wanted to do since college. Now it's a matter of getting the right opportunity."

Wednesday: *Allen Beats Cubs*

CHICAGO, June 18 (UPI).—Dick Allen enjoyed his best day since returning to baseball when he got four hits today, including his 322d career home run, and scored the winning run after a pinch-hit home run by Tommy Hutton in the ninth inning to give Philadelphia a 9-7 triumph over the Chicago Cubs.

Allen singled in the ninth before Hutton connected for his third career pinch-hit home run to snap the 7-7 deadlock.

Allen, who also added two doubles in scoring four runs, hit his seventh-inning home run off Oscar Zamora to give him 180 as a Phillie and tie him for fifth place on the club's all-time list with Willie Jones.

Reds 6, Braves 1

At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench doubled home two of three runs in the third inning to propel the Reds to a 6-1 victory over Atlanta.

Jack Billingham picked up his seventh victory against three losses but needed help from relief pitcher Will McEnaney when the intense heat caught up with him after six innings.

A triple by Cesar Geronimo and Billingham's single scored the first Cincinnati run in the third. Bench's two-run double boosted his league-leading RBI total to 57 and came after a single by Ken Griffey and a walk to Joe Morgan.

Wife of Driver Dies In Post-Race Crash

LE MANS, France, June 18 (AP).—Patrick Daire, a French driver in last weekend's 24-hour Le Mans race, crashed on his way home to Paris Monday morning, police reported. His wife, Marie, was killed and Daire and another passenger were hospitalized.

Police said that Daire's car, towing a trailer, swerved off the road and hit a wall at St. Mars-la-Brière, 15 kilometers from Le Mans.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

adelphia ... 002 120 000—5 8 0
ago ... 000 002 00x—2 14 5
aborg, Hilgendorf (6) and Oates; ciel, Dettore (5) and Hosley. W—ore (1-0). L—Lonborg (6-4). HR—nski (14th), Hosley (3d).

First Game

York ..... 400 100 000—5 10 1
treal ... 200 130 00x—6 12 2
ttlack, Baldwin (6), Apodaca (8) Grote; Stanhouse, Warthen (4) and e. W—Warthen (3-1). L—Mattlack . HR—Parrish (4th), Carter (7th).

Second Game

York . 000 000 200 02—3 9 0
treal ... 001 100 000 00—2 7 1
tte, Hall (7), Parker (8) and rns; Rogers, Demola (8), Taylor and Foote. W—Parker (3-3). L—ler (0-1). HR—Mangual (6th).
nta ..... 000 004 010—5 9 0
innati ..... 000 000 001—1 3 0
orton (7-6) and Pocoroba; Nolan, rwick (6), Norman (7), Borbon and Beach. L—Nolan (7-4). HR—(12th), Evans (9th).
Louis ..... 310 040 00:—8 14 1
sburgh ..... 000 030 001—4 8 1
McGlothen, Garman (9) and Simns; Ellis, Mc Dowell (5), Monge (6), (8), Hernandes (8) and Sanguillen. W—McGlothen (7-6). L—Ellis (3-4). SR—Hebner (7th).
Houston ..... 000 000 010—1 4 0
Los Angeles ... 200 110 01x—6 12 0
Roberts, Richard (6), Niekro (8) and May; Messersmith (10-3) and Yeager L—Roberts (3-9). HR—Cey (9th), Yeager (3d)
San Diego ... 000 000 010—1 7 0
San Francisco .. 000 102 00x—3 9 2
Freisleben, Tomlin (7) and Kendall; Falcone (5-5) and Rader. L—Freisleben (3-8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 220—4 9 1
New York ..... 000 020 000—2 7 1
Castro, Murphy (8) and Porter; Dobson, Lyle (7), Tidrow (9) and Munson. W—Castro (3-1). L—Lyle (1-5).

Second Game

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 020—2 5 0
New York ..... 000 001 003—4 8 0
Colborn (2-5) and Moore; Ciura, Tidrow (8) and Herrmann. W—Tidrow (4-0). HR—Herrmann (2d).

First Game

Oakland ..... 001 100 010—4 7 2
Minnesota ..... 000 100 010—2 6 3
Blue (10-5) and Tenace; Goltz (5-5) and Borgmann. HR—Jackson (15th), Ford (4th).

Second Game

Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 10 0
Minnesota ..... 004 002 10x—7 12 1
Holtzman, Pingers (6), Lindblad (7), Todd (9) and Tenace; Butler, Wiley (5), Burgmeier (8) and Roof. W—Holtzman (6-5). L—Butler (0-2). HR—Hisle (11th).
Baltimore ..... 110 010 200—3 10 1
Cleveland ..... 020 000 010—3 7 2
Cuellar, Alexander (8) and Hendricks; Raich, Beene (7), Laroche (8) and Ellis. W—Cuellar (4-6). L—Raich (2-3). HR—Powell (9th, 10th), F. Robinson (7th), Hendricks (3d).
California ..... 000 000 002—2 5 2
Kansas City .... 300 000 00x—3 6 1
Figueroa (5-3) and Rodriguez; Busby (8-5) and Healy.
Boston ..... 401 100 010—7 15 0
Detroit ..... 201 000 003—6 15 0
Wise, Segui (8), Moret (8), Pole (8) and Blackwell; Lagrow, Brookens (1), Reynolds (8), Hiller (8) and Wockenfuss. W—Wise (7-5). L—Lagrow (4-6). HR—Beniquez (2d)
Chicago ..... 101 101 205—13 16 1
Texas ..... 000 001 101— 3 10 3
Knat Gonsage (7) and Downing; Umbarger, Bacsik (1), Thomas (4), Kekich (6), Foucault (7), Wright (9) and Sundberg, Fabey (8). W—Knat (10-5). L—Umbarger (3-2). HR—Johnson (9th).

Foolish Pleasure, Ruffian to Meet in Match

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—The match race between Ruffian, the wonder filly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Janney, and John Greer's formidable colt, Foolish Pleasure, will take place at Belmont Park on July 6.

The contest will be at 1 1/4 miles and will be at scale weight for 3-year-olds, 126 pounds for the colt and 121 for the filly. The purse will be $400,000, but $50,000 of that money will go to Mrs. Robert Lehmann, owner of Master Derby, for keeping that colt—winner of the Preakness—out of the race.

Leroy Jolley, who trains Foolish Pleasure, accepted the challenge for Greer and Janney acted on his own behalf, by agreement with his trainer, Frank Whiteley.

The winner will receive $225,000 and the loser $125,000.

Explaining the purse distribution, a spokesman for the New York Racing Association said, "We have been faced with a knotty problem. Immediately after the Belmont, we wanted to present a race between Foolish Pleasure, Master Derby and Avatar. Avatar could not make it, but Mrs. Lehmann, for Master Derby, was willing.

"She stood by all the negotiations, and when it developed that it would be only Foolish Pleasure and Ruffian, we decided to reward her for her patience and cooperation, for which she also receives our sincere gratitude."

A race with Foolish Pleasure, Master Derby and Avatar would have matched the respective winners of the Triple Crown of the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Ruffian has won the Acorn and the Mother Goose, the first two parts of the Triple Crown for fillies, and she is to go in the third leg, the 1 1/2-mile Coaching Club American Oaks, on June 21.

Foolish Pleasure is a Florida-bred son of What a Pleasure and was bought by Greer at the Saratoga yearling sales. Since then the colt has earned $746,107, with a record of seven for seven in 1974 and four victories, two seconds and a third in seven attempts this season.

Ruffian is a Kentucky homebred daughter of Reviewer and Shenanigans. She won three stakes in her four-for-four showing last year, and this season she has scored in all five of her races, all stakes. Her earnings total $246,709.

8-Year-Old Girl Compromises in Baseball Dispute

DETROIT, June 18 (AP).—Nancy Winnard, benched because she did not wear an athletic supporter, plans to compromise with Little League officials in her next game by wearing a "girl's protective brief."

The 8-year-old girl expected to play the outfield for her Romulus Little League North team last night, but a downpour forced cancellation of the game. The next game is tomorrow.

She was benched last week after her parents refused to let her wear a boy's athletic protector and cup, mandated by local Little League rules for all players.

Her Father, David Winnard, filed suit Monday in Wayne County Circuit Court, charging that the league's rule was discriminatory. He said he would not drop the suit until the dispute is resolved and his daughter gets to play.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	34	24	.586	—
New York	34	27	.557	1 1/2
Milwaukee	29	31	.492	5 1/2
Baltimore	27	32	.458	7 1/2
Detroit	25	32	.439	8 1/2
Cleveland	24	36	.400	11
Western Division				
Oakland	37	25	.597	—
Kansas City	36	26	.573	1
Minnesota	29	29	.500	6
Texas	30	31	.492	6 1/2
California	31	34	.477	7 1/2
Chicago	26	34	.433	10

Tuesday's Results

Oakland 4, Minnesota 2.
Oakland 8, Minnesota 7.
Milwaukee 4, New York 3.
New York 4, Milwaukee 2.
Chicago 13, Texas 3.
Boston 7, Detroit 6.
Baltimore 5, Cleveland 3.
Kansas City 3, California 2.

Wednesday's Games

Milwaukee at New York, N.
Baltimore at Cleveland, N.
Boston at Detroit, N.
Oakland at Minnesota, N
California at Kansas City, N.
Chicago at Texas, N.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	34	24	.586	—
New York	32	25	.561	1 1/2
Philadelphia	32	29	.525	3 1/2
Chicago	32	29	.525	3 1/2
St. Louis	28	30	.483	6
Montreal	24	31	.436	8 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	39	26	.600	—
Los Angeles	37	28	.561	2 1/2
San Diego	30	33	.476	8
San Francisco	30	33	.476	8
Atlanta	27	36	.429	11
Houston	24	44	.353	18 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 9, Philadelphia 8.
Montreal 6, New York 5.
New York 5, Montreal 2.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Atlanta 3, Cincinnati 1.
Los Angeles 6, Houston 1.
San Francisco 3, San Diego 1.

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 1.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 7.
San Diego at San Francisco, N.
New York at Montreal, N.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, N.
Houston at Los Angeles, N.

PUBLICIS ELYSEES - PUBLICIS ST. GERMAIN
PARAMOUNT OPERA - PARAMOUNT MONTPARNASSE
ROBERT STIGWOOD
Tommy
le nouveau film de KEN RUSSELL
THE WHO

Some Events Unsettled

Barring of Soviet Meet Sparks Concern in U.S.

By Niel Amdur

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—The decision by the Amateur Athletic Union to cancel a dual track meet between the United States and the Soviet Union next month in Kiev could complicate future sports relations between the two countries.

It also has involved the AAU in the latest corporate sports struggle between two major television networks, CBS and ABC, at a time when both organizations are preparing to bid seriously for U.S. television rights to the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Concern over the long-range implications of the track meet cancellation was expressed yesterday by a number of prominent U.S. sports officials, including Leroy Walker, the chairman of the AAU Men's Track and Field Committee.

"I have a concern that if problems in track and field lead to a confrontation," Walker said by phone from Durham, N.C., "it will spill over to other relationships."

Bob Jones, the director of international athletic programs for the State Department, tried to minimize the extent of the problem.

"I'm an eternal optimist. I think it will blow over," Jones said by phone from Washington. He conceded, however, that the Russians were "hard bargainers at times" and could shift their view concerning increased sports exchange programs with the United States.

Among some of the events left unsettled by the cancellation of the July 4-5 Kiev meet are a U.S.-Soviet junior track meet the same weekend in Lincoln, Neb., an American tour by the Soviet national volleyball team in September, and a training trip by nine Soviet swimmers to Indiana.

Attempts to resolve the dispute yesterday produced several interesting developments, including a reported offer from ABC Sports to the AAU to cover about $40,000 in transportation costs of U.S. athletes to the meet in Kiev.

In making the alleged offer, Roone Arledge, the president of ABC Sports, said, "I don't want a legal squabble to affect the meet." Arledge said ABC's offer should cover any anticipated loss of revenue by the AAU for television rights.

Ollan Cassell, executive director of the AAU, noted that "without the revenue that would accrue to us from television, we are unable to finance the trip."

If the AAU accepts ABC's reported offer, however, it may violate a contract with CBS, which claims broadcast rights to the meet. It was an agreement between the Soviet Radio-Television Committee and ABC that prompted the AAU cancellation, since the AAU maintains that its contract with the Russians provides the U.S. organization with television rights. The AAU agreement is with another Soviet organization, the U.S.S.R. All-Sports Committee.

Arledge denied that ABC was attempting to get a foot in the door in the bidding for U.S. rights to the 1980 Olympics, which may be decided later this year. ABC paid $50,000 for the rights to the track meet, which it had hoped to televise on a delayed basis, by satellite hookup, the same day.

ABC paid $25 million for rights to the 1976 Montreal Olympics. It is known that Robert Wussler, the new vice-president of Sports at CBS, has indicated a "sincere interest" in challenging ABC for the 1980 rights.

Referee Backs Order With a Pistol; 2 Dead

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 18 (AP).—The referee and a player were killed at a soccer game near here, officials reported.

The report said that referee Juan Leon Bogado ordered player Joaquin Maciel off the field, accusing him of repeated fouls. But Maciel refused and attacked the referee, turning the game into turmoil.

Bogado then drew the pistol he carried and fired at Maciel.

Maciel fell dead, and fans, among them several relatives of the slain player, poured onto the field. One of them picked up the gun used in the killing and shot the referee dead.

Connors, Tuning For Wimbledon, Beats Gottfried

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 18 (AP).—Jimmy Connors, tuning up for the defense of his Wimbledon tennis title, had to struggle today before overcoming Brian Gottfried, 8-9, 6-3, 6-2, in the John Player International Tournament here.

Connors moved into the quarterfinals. But Gottfried fought off three set points to win the first set and kept Connors on court for 2 1/4 hours.

This is the last big tournament on English grass before Wimbledon begins Monday.

Two other Americans reached the last eight. Roscoe Tanner eliminated Tom Gorman, 9-8, 6-3, and Arthur Ashe beat Cliff Richey, 6-2, 7-5.

Connors and Tanner are paired against each other in tomorrow's quarterfinals, and Ashe plays Tony Roche of Australia. In the other quarterfinals, Tom Okker of the Netherlands faces Bob Carmichael of Australia and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina plays Australian Phil Dent.

Goolagong Is Beaten

EASTBOURNE, England, June 18 (AP).—Pam Teeguarden of the United States beat Evonne Goolagong of Australia today in the International Women's Tennis Tournament here.

The Australian star, who won Wimbledon in 1971, is seeded No. 4 in this year's big tournament, which starts Monday. Teeguarden beat her, 8-6, 6-2, in the second round.

And Glynis Coles of England scored a 4-6, 7-5, 7-5 victory over Martina Navratilova, the powerful Czech left-hander who is the Wimbledon No. 2 seed.

Goolagong looked a loser against Teeguarden and blamed her failure on a tight travel schedule.

Coles scored the best victory of her career, coming back after losing the first set and trailing 0-3 in the second.



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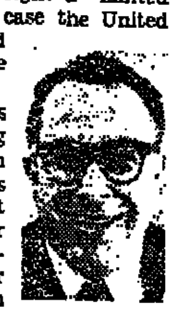
LONDON THEATER

AN ADULT MUSICAL
LET MY PEOPLE COME
REGENT THEATRE

Art Buchwald

Slightly Nuked

WASHINGTON.—The good news from the Pentagon this week is that the Air Force has just announced it will start training its crews to fight a "limited nuclear war" in case the United States should want to exercise that option.



Buchwald

While this is an encouraging sign, no one in Washington is quite sure what a limited nuclear war is and unfortunately neither is anyone in Moscow.

"Isn't a limited nuclear war like being a little bit pregnant?" I asked a source high in government circles.

"Certainly not. Until now, small nuclear wars have been considered unthinkable. But we hope that attitude will change, and countries will start thinking about them instead of large nuclear wars that could wipe out a continent."

"Everyone is for small nuclear wars," I said, "as opposed to large ones. But how do you persuade the other side that you're not engaging in a large one? How will we know if we're attacked with nuclear weapons that the Soviets or even the French have no intention of destroying the entire country?"

* * *

"It won't be easy," the source said. "But if we announced new nuclear strategy which is more flexible, then the Soviets would adjust their strategy accordingly. For example, suppose the Russians launched an attack on Mobile, Ala.; we would retaliate by hitting Minsk. If they then hit White Plains, N.Y., we would drop nuclear weapons on Kiev. That would be considered a limited nuclear war. As long as there weren't attacks on our major cities, both sides could live with it."

"I can see that. But how will we know that they are only engaging in a limited nuclear war?"

The source seemed irritated. "That's what the hot line is for, stupid," he said. "The Soviets would alert us as to what cities they intend to bomb and we would alert them about cities we would hit. If they double-cross us and bomb New Orleans instead of Mobile, we'll just lay a little ol' nuclear bomb on Leningrad. Our insurance is that they don't want their entire country destroyed and neither do we."

"I guess we could all live without Mobile and White Plains," I said. "But by changing our strategy from the deterrent of mutual destruction to limited nuclear war, aren't we encouraging both sides to start seriously thinking about using 'A' weapons?"

* * *

"Yes and no. The important thing is that we must have more options. Right now the only option we have is to use our weapons for all-out destruction. The Soviets are also stuck with the same options. But, let's face it, if we could use our atomic weapons just to knock out a few Soviet factory towns in the Ukraine, the Russians would only be under an obligation to destroy some place like Detroit."

"Nobody would miss Detroit," I said. "But suppose we had some hawks in Congress who got mad and said, 'No one can win a limited nuclear war. We have to go all out or nothing'?"

"You'll get some of that. But no president is going to get us involved in an all-out nuclear war. It would wreck the economy and play havoc with inflation. So no matter how much pressure the hawks put on, the President will see that an 'A' war doesn't get out of hand."

* * *

"Now I know you're going to get mad at me for asking this question," I said. "But suppose one side or the other decides it is losing the limited nuclear war and, rather than face disgrace, turns it into mass destruction? What happens to your strategy then?"

"It will never happen."

"How do you know?"

"Because our military people aren't crazy."

"How do you know?"

"Because anyone who comes up with a limited nuclear war plan has to be sane."

"How do you know?"

Jazz violinist Joe Venuti who says that at 81 he still practices every day: "You know, the older you get, the more your reflexes slow down."

Joe Venuti—Jokes, Genius

By Bob Micklin

NEW YORK.—There was the time when Joe Venuti was working with Paul Whiteman's band, which was about to play a concert in New York. Before the curtain went up, the musicians assembled on stage nattily clad in dark dress suits befitting the minions of the "King of Jazz."

But Venuti had taken a 5-pound sack of flour and poured it down the bell of one of the tubas. When the tuba player puffed his first note, a lovely white fog sprayed all about him.

There was the time, also in the 1920s, when the Whiteman band was on its way to Hollywood to appear in a movie. They were traveling by special train, stopping at major cities across the country for concert dates.

Cornetist Bix Beiderbecke also was in the band, and he was a heroic drinker. After leaving Denver and crossing the Rockies, the train headed for Los Angeles. While it chugged along across the desert, a conductor warned the musicians to sleep with their windows closed that night. A sandstorm was expected, he said.

Usual Repast

Beiderbeck had his usual liquid repast and retired early. Venuti, however, collected all 26 sand buckets kept on the train in case of fire. While Beiderbecke slept, Venuti entered the compartment, opened the window and then poured out pail after pail of sand, covering Beiderbecke's bed.

The next morning, Beiderbecke staggered into the dining-car, still brushing sand out of his hair. "I've traveled across the desert a lot of times," he said, "but boy, I've never been through such a sandstorm in my life!"

As he recently recalled these two practical jokes, Venuti chuckled at his own ingenuity. "We used to fool around a lot in the old days," he said in his raspy voice. "When you're out traveling with a band, what the hell else is there to do? There was a spirit of fraternity in the bands. Today everything is money, money, money."

Joe Venuti is 81 years old. The first great jazz violonist, he looks and plays like a man 20 years younger. Recently, he was working nightly at Michael's Pub, a supper club on Manhattan's East Side. In his quartet are drummer Bob Rosengarden, bassist Milt Hinton and pianist John Bunch.

Since He Was 4

He has been playing the violin since he was 4 years old, first in his native Italy and then, after his parents immigrated to the United States when he was 11, in New Orleans. It was there that he first heard jazz and blues.

Improvisation came easily to him, he said. "I found that improvising was like playing Italian folk music. I was friends with guitarist Eddie Lang. We grew up together. We'd take some old Italian songs and add a two-four beat to them. People would say, 'What the hell is that? We didn't know they play jazz in Italy.'"

His father was a sculptor. "Pop had to move around a lot because there wasn't much work for sculptors in those days. We lived in New York for a while, then we went to Boston. He worked mostly making headstones for graveyards. When he ran out of headstones, he'd move on."

Venuti got his first professional job at 13, playing in a hotel orchestra. By the 1920s, he was working with both Whiteman and Jean Goldkette. Among his regular companions were the Dorsey brothers, Beiderbecke, Lang, saxophonist Frank Trumbauer and a young singer named Bing Crosby.

His Recordings

There was a time when it seemed as if every "hot" jazz violin solo heard on recordings was played by Joe Venuti. Sometimes he wasn't listed on the records, but he backed up Crosby, Ruth Etting ("a wonderful singer") and Al Jolson, while also making sessions with trumpeter Red Nichols and his own Blue Four group.

For 10 years, beginning in 1932, he had his own band. One of his discoveries was his featured vocalist, Kay Starr. "I broke up the band in 1942," he said. "The war was taking all the good musicians and I kept on replacing them with girls. Finally I had eight girls in the band, and I said, 'That's it. Joe Venuti and his all-girl orchestra.'"



He moved to California and free-lanced for a while, then spent years working jazz lounge shows in Las Vegas. His eccentric jokes and prodigious drinking made him a legend in a town that yawns at the bizarre, but his great talent was never questioned. "I stopped drinking in 1957," he said, "and I finally left Las Vegas after dropping one-too-many bundles."

Since then he has spent much of his time touring. "I live in Seattle," he said, "but I'm only home about six months a year. I love to play. I've never considered doing anything else. My idol was Paganini. My grandfather used to tell me about him, about how he worked so hard on the violin. I still practice every day. You know, the older you get, the more your reflexes slow down. You have to keep up by playing."

This summer he is playing the Newport-New York Jazz Festival, the Indianapolis Festival, the Concord, Calif., Festival and jumping off to Pittsburgh, Boston and Toronto. He also is going to France with George Wein's Newport All Stars (July 17 to 27, in Nice).

"I feel good," he said. "A couple of years ago, I went into the hospital for an ulcer. The doctor told me he'd have to cut it out. I said no chance. So the night before the operation, I prayed and prayed.

"About 6:30 the next morning, I made up my mind. I called the nurse and I said I'd like to have a steak for breakfast—with fried potatoes. She called the doctor. He told me I was going to be operated on. I said I wanted the steak. He said, 'Okay, but I'm going to watch you eat it.' So he stood there by my bed while I ate the steak and potatoes, and two days later I checked out."

© Newsday

PEOPLE: *Duke of Wellington Fulfills an Ambition*

The Duke of Wellington has fulfilled his ambition to put the Battle of Waterloo into perspective by opening an enlarged Wellington Museum in Waterloo, Belgium, on the 160th anniversary of the battle. "I am satisfied we are now getting a more accurate picture for history," the duke said Wednesday. The museum makes clear that it was the present duke's ancestor who won the battle (with some help from his friends) and not Napoleon. Plans to enlarge the old museum at a cost of £40,000 were drawn up after the duke complained that Waterloo's monuments and souvenir shops commemorated Napoleon with a vigor not matched by attention to Wellington. Does anyone remember Marshal Blücher?

* * *

Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn has accepted an invitation from U.S. union leader **George Meany** to speak at a banquet in Washington, D.C., June 30. A spokesman for the AFL-CIO said that the author is expected to speak about Soviet dissidents. Meany invited Solzhenitsyn to make a lecture tour of the United States in March, 1974. At that time Solzhenitsyn declined because he wanted to devote himself to his literary activities.

* * *

Henri Wynberg, actress **Elizabeth Taylor's** friend, is wanted in Los Angeles. A superior court commissioner put out a warrant for his arrest Tuesday because Wynberg failed for the second time to appear at a hearing on his alleged debts. The Genway Corp. of Chicago claims that Wynberg, as owner of California Auto Brokers, is responsible for a 1973 order to buy 27 cars and has defaulted on the payments.

* * *

Everybody was happy when **Clifford Mitchell** of Bridgeton, N.J., won $100,000 in the Pennsylvania state lottery. Including the New Jersey police. They had been looking for him for a year. Mitchell, 37, was picked up Sunday and charged with taking $3,100 from a fraternal group and obtaining $2,400 in an alleged fraud. Investigators found him—he is a former police dispatcher—when his name and address were published as a lottery winner. Mitchell is now out on bail—a week from now he will be the dinner guest of Pennsylvania Gov. **Milton Shapp**, who will also give him his $100,000.

* * *

Jeb Stuart Magruder, 40, former White House aide who spent seven months in prison for his part in the Watergate coverup, took a new job Tuesday with a Christian youth organization. He is now vice-president of Young Life, an organization headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colo.

* * *

The centerpiece of an Iranian festival in Madison Square Garden in New York (July 2-21) will be an 86-foot walk-in sturgeon accommodating about 100 people or, reports The New York Times, 40 people and 100 tons of caviar.

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Philippe de Gaulle, 53, son of the late French president, has been promoted from rear admiral to vice-admiral in the French Navy.

* * *

EMPLOYED: **J. Paul Getty 3d**, 18, grandson of the oil billionaire, was named executive vice-president of Rhinestone Records, according to an announcement in Beverly Hills by **Ronald Levi**, chairman of the board of American Entertainment Industries, parent corporation of the record firm. Getty was arraigned Tuesday in Santa Monica, Calif., on two misdemeanor charges, hit-run and taking a vehicle without the owner's permission. He allegedly ran away in a pickup truck he found after crashing his automobile into a barrier on a canyon road. Getty is attending UCLA and writing a book about his kidnapping in Rome. His family paid a reported $2.9 million ransom after his captors cut off his right ear.

* * *

The Church Council of Greater Seattle has admitted a homosexual church to its ranks, with a single dissenting vote, which came from the Rev. **David Yeaworth**. He asked, "Can a church rightly be so narrowly and exclusively organized?" But the Rev. **Bruce Parker** pointed out that many homosexuals had joined the church in question "because in some denominations those who acknowledge homosexuality aren't particularly welcome."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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